

Amalgamation - 1923.

# Accused of "Negro Blood" Asks \$130,000 Damages From Congressman

Mississippi Congressional Election Results in Suit—

Records of Interior Department

Implicated.

(Preston News Service).

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—In a bitter political contest in Mississippi last fall J. E. Arnold, a popular opponent of Ross A. Collins in the Fifth Congressional legislative district, was charged with having "Negro Blood" in his veins instead of Choctaw Indian blood as commonly understood. Advertisements were printed in Mississippi newspapers to this effect and resulted in the nomination of Collins.

After the smoke of the political battle had cleared away Arnold filed a suit for damages against Representative Collins and Thomas J. Scott and Dr. F. J. McKinley, in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The amount asked for in the suit is \$130,000. Dr. McKinley is an agent of the Department of Interior in charge of Choctaw Indian affairs in Mississippi and Mr. Scott is his assistant.

It is alleged that McKinley and Scott furnished Representative Collins with false information, purporting to be records of the Interior Department, that Arnold's mother was a Virginia Negro woman sold in slavery to James Arnold, of Coweta County, Ga., and that this woman, instead of a Choctaw Indian woman, was the mother of the plaintiff. These charges were made in the political advertising of Collins.

Arnold's contentions are summarized as follows: "Mrs. Arnold, wife of the plaintiff, was a candidate against Representative Collins in the Democratic primaries for Congress last year. Arnold was not a candidate, but in the alleged false information obtained from the two Indian agents of the Department of the Interior Representative Collins published in a dozen newspapers in Mississippi charges that the husband of Collins' political rival had Negro blood in him and was not of the Choctaw strain.

"These advertisements, of course, had great effect in Mississippi. Collins was renominated and Arnold and his family have

suffered partial social ostracism because of these statements, which we are in position to disprove."

**ACCUSED OF NEGRO BLOOD, ASKS \$130,000 DAMAGES OF CONGRESSMAN.**

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—In a bitter political contest in Mississippi last fall, J. V. Arnold, husband of a popular political opponent of Ross A. Collins in the Fifth congressional legislative district, was charged with having "Negro Blood" in his veins instead of Choctaw Indian blood as commonly understood. Advertisements were printed in Mississippi newspapers to this effect and resulted in the nomination of Collins.

After the smoke of the political battle had cleared away Arnold of Union, Miss., has filed a suit for damages against Representative Collins and Thomas J. Scott and Dr. F. J. McKinley, in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The amount asked for in the suit is \$230,000. Dr. McKinley is an agent of the Department of Interior in charge of Choctaw Indians Affairs in Mississippi and Mr. Scott is his assistant.

It is alleged that McKinley and Scott furnished Representative Collins with false information, purporting to be records of the Interior Department, that Arnold's mother was a Virginia Negro woman sold in slavery to James Arnold, of Coweta county, Ga., and that this woman, instead of a Choctaw Indian woman, was the mother of the plaintiff. These charges were made in the political advertising of Collins.

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of the Department of the Interior Representative Collins published in a dozen newspapers in Mississippi charges that the husband of Collins' political rival had Negro blood in him and was not of the Choctaw strain.

"These advertisements, of course had great effect in Mississippi. Collins was renominated and Arnold and his family have suffered partial social cetraction because of these statements, which we are in position to disprove. We have brought suit and get service on Representative Collins here," said Attorney Richardson, counsel for the plaintiff.

**FILES \$130,000 DAMAGE SUIT IN D. C. COURT**

**Wife was Candidate for Congress when Statement**

**Was Made**

*Washington Tribune*  
"When thieves fall out just get their dues," is an old axiom. has been handed down to this day. thieves are falling out now, whether just folks are going to get their dues remains to be seen.

From Mississippi, where Negroes are not permitted to vote, let alone hold office, comes a very unique suit. Unique in the fact that it involves a question of race that some jury will have to pass on. Cases of this kind have been very rare and especially in the way this one is brought.

Last summer in the state primaries in Mississippi, in the Fifth Congressional District, Representative Ross A. Collins of Meridian, Mis., was opposed by a white woman, a Mrs. Arnold, wife of a Baptist Minister of Union, Miss.

During the course of the campaign, Collins, in order to kill the candidacy of Mrs. Arnold, published in twelve Mississippi newspapers a statement to the effect that Mrs. Arnold's husband was a Negro. The statement completely upset the whole Fifth District as well as the state. The mere mention of the word Negro in Southern

politics is always bound to produce action. And the fact that the husband of a candidate for Congress was a Negro—Ye Gods, what could Mississippi be coming to?

Anyway, the statement whether true or not, completely knocked the socks, so to speak, off the candidacy of Mrs. Arnold. However, the fight did end there. The Rev. James E. Arnold decided to prove to the world that he was not a Negro, and consequently in January of this year, he filed in the District of Columbia's Supreme Court, a damage suit for \$130,000. Ross A. Collins, the successful candidate, F. J. McKinley, of the U. S. Indian Field Service, and Thomas J. Scott, McKinley's clerk, are named as the defendants.

The article that caused the furoi which was published over Collins' signature was as follows:

**ATTENTION WHITE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.**

Dept. of the Interior,  
U. S. Indian Field Service,  
Philadelphia, Miss.

Aug. 4, 1922.

Hon. Ross A. Collins,  
Meridan, Miss.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your recent inquiries regarding J. E. Arnold of Union, Miss., beg to submit the following facts in regard to the man and his record:

Our official records on file in the Department of the Interior at Washington show that J. E. Arnold is son of Artha Arnold, a Virginia Negro, originally owned by Alexander Scott and afterwards owned by Washington Arnold and then sold by him to James Arnold. Both of the Arnolds lived in Coweta Co., Ga. J. E. Arnold had no Indian blood whatsoever in his veins. If he possessed even sixty-fourths (sic) he would have been enrolled on request. I have in my possession the complete roll of all Indians in Miss., and those who were removed to Oklahoma, and Arnold's name does not appear on any of them. The fact is, it has never appeared on any of the rolls ever made anywhere.

The records of our office show that J. E. Arnold is one of the most cunning and unscrupulous exploiters of ignorant Indians that ever operated in Oklahoma, and Mississippi. I know of my own personal knowledge that he instituted over 100 suits against Indian estates and that in every instance

his claim was based on the fact that he had induced his victims to abandon their home in Mississippi only to be dumped like cattle in vacant lots and empty barns in Oklahoma. Many of these Indians perished from exposure and starvation.

I know also that Arnold has induced ignorant and unsuspecting Indians to adopt him as their heir, especially those that owned or inherited oil land. The fact is, his conduct has been so reprehensible that he has been twice disbarred before the Department at Washington.

I know of my own personal knowledge that Arnold was regarded in Oklahoma not only as a crook, but he and the rest of his family were also regarded as Negroes. On account of his wretched conduct he had to leave the state of Oklahoma, so he removed to Washington City, Miss., where he operated for several years before coming to Union, Miss. He came to Union about four or five years ago and is now pursuing there, the same raw and infamous practices only on a smaller scale. I am,

Very truly,

F. J. McKINLEY.

United States Special Agent in Charge of Choctaws in Miss.

Dr. McKinley's father was a private in the Confederate Army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnson and was born near Milledgeville, Ga. His father was born at Canton, Miss. His father's father also soldiered in the Confederate Army.

Dr. McKinley himself was born in Columbia, S. C., and reared in Charleston. He has been connected with the U. S. Indian Service years.

ROSS A. COLL.

(Political Advertisement)

The above political ad. appeared in twelve Mississippi newspapers. Arnold is asking for \$10,000 damage for each publication and \$10,000 for statements made to R. B. Gunter, Secretary of the Mississippi Baptist State Convention.

The Rev. Arnold in his suit, all allegations and says he is of Indian blood and not a person of Negro blood in whole or part. He further says that the charge of his being a Negro would, especially in the neighborhood in which he lives in the State of Mississippi, cause a great many people to refuse to associate with him and his

wife, who is a person of white blood. Such a charge would destroy his usefulness of his profession and occupation. His reputation has been brought into disgrace and disrepute. He further says, good and worthy citizens have suspected and believe and still do suspect him to be a person of Negro blood and have by reason thereof since, wholly refused to have any transaction, acquaintance or business relations with him.

After the District Marshal had served the papers on Representative Collins, he filed papers in court denying that the local courts had jurisdiction in the case, because he was not a citizen of the District and the alleged act did not occur here and that the other parties to the suit are not residents of the District.

However, after filing these papers on February 9th, Collins, went back to court on March 15th and without waiving his special appearance and motion to vacate the Marshal's service

in answer to each count says: He is not guilty of wrongs and injuries alleged by Arnold's declaration; that things published were true in substance and in fact according to their natural and ordinary signification, but were without the meaning and intent implied to them; that he believed and had good cause to believe that the matters were true; that he was up for re-election, and nomination practically meant election; that a large number of qualified voters were of pure white blood and some of Indian and white descent, but none were of Negro descent and it was well known that few, if any of said electors who were qualified to vote in said primary election would, with knowledge of the facts, vote for any candidate of Negro descent or for any person who had knowingly and consciously con-

tracted or continued to maintain the marital relation with a person of Negro descent or of recognized bad character. She (Mrs. Arnold) represented her husband as being of Indian descent and he had a right to publish the statement as he had just and reasonable grounds to believe same was true.

The above is Southern politics in its true light. Negroes are wholly barred.

Collins was elected. In his district there are 209,691 people. He polled 11,336 votes and his opponent polled 437 making a total of 11,773. However, in Northern politics, a Repre-

sentative Ayres, democrat in the 8th Kansas district, where there are 207,878 people, polled 37,581 votes and his opponent 22,721 making a total of 60,302 votes cast. The difference in the votes cast in Kansas and Mississippi is the discrimination practiced in Mississippi against Negroes. In Mississippi, Negroes are counted but not allowed to vote; in Kansas they are counted and allowed to vote.

It is in this muck and mire of dirty Southern politics that Collins and Arnold are now wallowing. As Collins says Arnold is a Negro and Arnold denies it, it evidently will go before a jury for a decision. What will the verdict be? Can you tell whether or not a man is a Negro by his blood?

Are there any pure blooded people in this conglomerate mass of people in America, the white man's claim to the contrary notwithstanding? These are some of the questions that the jury will have to answer.

The developments should at least be interesting to the Negroes of America.

### White Mississippian Shot And Killed By Colored Woman He Lived With

(Special to The New York Age)

Clarksdale, Miss.—B. D. Bridges member of one of the most prominent white families at Yazoo City, but who has lived here for the past fifteen years, holding a responsible position with the Sunflower Steam Laundry, was shot and killed by Addie Bell Bryant, a colored woman, with whom he lived.

Common report is that Bridges was meant to his paramour and had been fussing with her prior to the shooting. The woman, evidently harassed beyond the point of endurance, used a .42-calibre revolver, firing three times. Two bullets took effect, one near the front breast bone and the other plowing through the heart.

The affair has created no trouble or excitement. The town is and has been perfectly quiet. The woman was arrested by two officers and lodged in jail and the white man's brother came on from Yazoo City and took the body home where a big funeral was held from the home of the "distressed father, attended by scores of friends of the family."



Amalgamation—1923.

Michigan.

## Feared She Was Mother; Kills Self

Detroit, Mich., June 6.—Faced by what she deemed the humiliation of becoming the mother of a mulatto child, Mrs. Ledora Alexander (white), 43, 1426 Chase St., committed suicide during the absence from the home of her husband, Alec Alexander, a man of her race, by taking poison.

Police were informed by a Mrs. Lucille Turner of the dead woman's motive for taking her life. Mrs. Turner told the authorities that she had remonstrated with the white woman against destroying herself, but had been unable to change Mrs. Alexander, who declared that her white relatives would ostracize her when they learned that she had married a man who was not white and that she was about to become the mother of a child by him.

Mrs. Alexander was thrown in touch with members of the Race after a court at River Rouge had exonerated her for killing her white husband, Daniel J. Smith, in 1921. The notoriety attached to her trial had forced her to flee her white friends at that time and seek comfort with the people of Alexander, a private detective.

In her testimony Mrs. Turner asserted: "Dora (Mrs. Alexander) said motherhood in her case was a disgrace and told me several times that she wanted to kill herself. She was afraid that her parents would have nothing to do with her. They did not know that she was married to Alec Alexander and she was trying in every way to keep it a secret."

"About a year ago she was the wife of a white man named Smith. They got into an argument and she shot and killed him, but was exonerated when she was arrested. Her people ostracized her and she found refuge with Colored people."

Mrs. L. L. Pergau (white), a sister of the dead woman, said that she did not know her sister was married to a man of our race.

# Amalgamation — 1923.

Mexico.

## NEW COLORED RACE BEING FORMED IN MEXICO.

Amalgamation of Spanish, Indian and Negro To Form New Colored Race in Mexico, Says Noted White Educator.

San Deigo, Cal., April 4. — Pacific News Bureau — "Within four of five generations, hence an entirely new race will be formed in the Republic of Mexico," stated Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, famous author-educator-lecturer in a recent address before the College Women's Club of San Deigo. "This new race," said Dr. Hewett, "will have as its basis the North American Indian and will include the amalgamation of the Negro and the Spanish."

**Black Personal Characteristics.** According to Dr. Hewett, "This new race will have black personal characteristics, Indian ideas and language that is a mixture of English, French and Spanish."

It is no secret that the various colored races who desire to live in America in happiness and without fear of persecution are slowly but surely migrating to the great Mexican Republic where they are welcomed without prejudice.

The American Indian, few in number but wealthy, objects to the narrow bounds of reservation life and longs for freedom amid the vast expanses of virgin nature such as is only possible in Mexico.

The Hindu, no longer classed as white, the Chinese, the Japanese and other foreign colored peoples are to be barred from owning or leasing land in the United States.

\* \* \*

### New Anti-Alien Laws Drafted.

Under the alien land laws in effect in most Pacific States, the Hindu,

Chinese, Japanese, African and other aliens not eligible to citizenship in the United States, are not only prohibited from acquiring control of farming lands either by direct sale, lease or thru cropping contracts in the state of California and most states west of the Mississippi.

Assemblywoman Cora M. Woodbridge, of Roseville, Cal., whose amendment to the alien land law incorporating the above restrictions has been received and prepared by Attorney General U. S. Webb, recently received from Cornelious Vanderbilt, Jr., whose series of articles in the Hearst newspapers on the anti-Japanese propaganda have attracted considerable attention, the following telegraphic congratulation, "All success to you in your fight today for revision of the alien land law. It is commendable and wonderful to feel that there are still patriotic citizens willing to battle FOR ASPIRATIONS THAT WILL KEEP OUR COUNTRY WHITE."



Amalgamation—1923.

# Mother White, Babe Colored, Court Hears

However, Evidence Proves  
Insufficient to Convict  
Alleged Father of Crime

## PRISONER GOES FREE

(Courier-Afro News Service.)  
BALTIMORE, Md., June 28.—  
Douglass Smith, Green Spring Val-  
ley, charged by the state with  
young white girl of the same place  
with having committed rape upon  
her in June, 1922, and who was  
brought up for trial in the Balti-  
more County Court at Towson  
Monday, was released on a stet, the  
evidence in the case being insuffi-  
cient for conviction.

Smith, against whom the charge  
was brought by the girl after she  
had given birth to an alleged col-  
ored child, and the girl who accused  
him were not put upon the stand,  
but the allegations set out in the  
indictment charged him with crim-  
inally assaulting her in a room in  
the house in which they were both  
employed in June, 1922.

### The Girl's Story

According to the story told by the  
girl, the alleged crime took place  
while she and Smith were employed  
by a man named Wagner, who con-  
ducts a sporting goods store on Bal-  
timore street, but who lives in Green  
Spring Valley. She alleged that in  
June, 1922, Smith dragged her from  
the automobile into the house and  
carried her up to the second floor,  
where the crime was committed.

No complaint, however, was made  
at the time of the alleged assault,  
and it was only when the child was  
born that she charged him with be-  
ing its father and with rape. This  
man, white, 3183 Ravenwood St., a  
was on March 9, 1923.

When brought up before the Bal-  
timore County Grand Jury Smith  
denied the story of the girl, but the  
age of the girl being in question he  
was held for rape.

### Employer Got Lawyer

Mrs. Julia S. Cotter, white, for  
whom Smith had previously worked,  
interested herself in the case and at  
first secured the services of a white  
attorney. This lawyer then turned  
the case over to Attorney George L.  
Pendleton, who defended Smith un-  
til the stet was entered.

The child has been placed in the  
St. Elizabeth Home for Colored  
Children.

## Says Hubby's Black

*Afro-American*  
Claiming that her husband,  
Dewey Burton, has colored blood in  
his veins, M. S. Margaret M. P.  
Burton, white, applied in Cir-  
cuit Court No. 2, Thursday to have  
her marriage annulled. *10-27-23*

She claims that she was married  
in November 1921 and that her  
husband abandoned her on Feb-  
ruary 16, 1922.

# Girl's Race In Doubt As Case Is Aired

Judge Thought Her Color-  
ed, So Did Others, When  
Young Woman Asked  
Court to Make Man Sup-  
port "Love Child."

"I AM certain of one thing,"  
a relative by marriage with  
whom Miss Causey lived  
until last January, stated to a  
reporter. "Miss Causey's mother  
was a white woman. Beyond that  
I cannot go, but she has always  
been regarded as a white woman  
since she came here from the  
country some years ago." The  
young woman herself stated that  
she was white.

(Courier-Afro Service)

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25—Is  
Miss Roma Causey, mother of a  
three months old baby, the father of  
whom she claims to be Edward Cole-  
man, white, 3183 Ravenwood St., a  
white or a colored woman?

This question puzzled the Judge  
and officials in part 2 of the Criminal  
Court Wednesday when she haled  
him into court to have the law de-  
termine what support she or the  
child should receive from its white  
father. When the case of Coleman  
was called and the Deputy District  
Attorney called the prosecuting wit-  
ness, Miss Causey, to the stand, her  
unmistakable dark olive color that  
always denotes the mixture of racial  
parentage at once placed her in the  
mind of Judge Stanton, in the col-  
ored race. As usual with cases of  
this type he sent for a colored pro-

cession officer and asked that he set  
through the case. When the story  
of the case began to unravel itself  
it was found that either Miss Causey  
claimed the status of a white wo-  
man, or that she had succeeded in  
passing to the satisfaction of all  
concerned. *10-27-23*

### Woman Testifies

According to the testimony of  
Miss Causey she met Coleman more  
than a year ago while she was em-  
ployed as a domestic servant. At  
this time she lived at 2624 Frisby  
street, and here, she stated her  
lover visited her almost daily or  
nightly. She stated that there was  
also letters that she could produce  
to substantiate her testimony.

It was also stated that following  
this claim Coleman took the girl  
to Towson, where a wedding cere-  
mony was performed, but that it  
shortly developed that he was al-  
ready a married man. His wife was  
present at the hearing Wednesday,

but did not testify. As a result of  
this relation there was born her  
baby.

Although Coleman denied the  
fatherhood of the child he was final-  
ly found guilty and ordered to pay  
a weekly allowance of \$3 for its  
support. During this procedure the  
case had been transferred from the  
colored probation department to the  
white division, and the status of the  
baby therefore set down as white.

Miss Causey, who is an attrac-  
tive type and who might easily be  
placed in the average group of wo-  
men of mixed blood, is now employ-  
ed as attendant at the Baby's Hos-  
pital at Schoeder and Franklin  
Streets.

While the laws of Maryland do  
not allow intermarriage, and then if  
Miss Causey is a colored woman  
this baby with a white father can  
never enjoy legal parentage, but  
there also makes it obligatory on  
every proven father to support his  
child and the court has thus given  
this baby this support and the bene-  
fit of the doubt as to race.

# WHITE SLAVERY STIRS COUNTY

Colored Chauffeur Believ-  
ed to Have Eloped With  
Mother of Five White  
Children

*Afro-American*

Maryland.

## SOUGHT IN HARRISBURG

*Baltimore*  
Timonium *Maryland* Authorities

Seek Couple To Press

Charges

*8-31-23*

The vicinity of Timonium was  
stirred last week when it was re-  
ported that the wife of William  
Tracey, a hard-working white man,  
had eloped with Isaac Johnson, a  
colored chauffeur, leaving five chil-  
dren behind.

The wife told the husband that she  
had to go to Cockeysville to exchange  
a pair of shoes. Tracey saw her to  
the train and when she did not re-  
turn home at night, Tracey became  
frantic.

Johnson, who was employed by a  
family at Cockeysville, had also dis-  
appeared, leaving no trace of his  
whereabouts. The railroad agent at  
Texas says he sold Johnson two tick-  
ets for York, Pa. A train conductor  
says the wife gave him a ticket for  
York, Pa., where she was met by a  
colored man with a suit case. The  
colored man, the conductor says, had  
two tickets, and the couple rode on  
to Harrisburg.

Baltimore county authorities are  
now trying to have Smith indicted  
on a white slave charge.



Amalgamation - 1923

# SPURNS HER RACE TO GET BIG FORTUNE

Blue-Eyed Blond Says She Is  
Daughter of Man Who Left  
Riches in California

Boston, Mass., March 16.—Her blue eyes, blond hair, and lily-white complexion to the contrary notwithstanding, Mrs. Joseph Wrynn, wife of a well-to-do Boston merchant, is ready to tell the world she is not white—because there's some money a sight. And, sure enough, thereby hangs a tale.

Mrs. Wrynn is going into court to prove that she isn't a white woman. Already she has engaged an attorney to prove to everybody that for a little matter of \$25,000 she is willing to be just about any color you want to call her.

## Father a Porter?

It all comes about through the bequest of the estate of Robert S. Lee, former Pullman porter and clubhouse man. Lee was just like all other Pullman porters so far as color was concerned. Just the same, Mrs. Wrynn is positive that she is the daughter in blood of the deceased porter.

## 'Cause why?

Well, as Mrs. Wrynn's attorney out in California explains, there is a fight on. Another woman who carries that bred-in-the-soil name of the Race, Kittie Johnson, says the money should be hers.

Douglas, the lawyer, tells of how the former porter rose to comparative fame and fortune out on the Gold Coast. He quit the trains and began working around white resorts where his rich patrons gave him tips on the stock market. Lee used these to advantage, amassed his wealth and then quit work altogether, becoming a sort of proprietor emeritus in a number of cafes.

## Left Daughter in East

The lawyer says that when Lee left for the West his daughter remained in the East. Later, she came to Boston and was married.

However, old man Lee felt amorous, too, and took for a friend in deed Miss Kittie Johnson. Upon his death in October, 1922, a will was found. It bequeathed all his estate, estimated at \$25,000, to Miss Johnson.

But Mrs. Wrynn, the blue-eyed

blond, declares she is Lee's lost daughter and Mr. Douglas says she must be because he had such a hard time finding her. Both of them are going to fight until they're black and blue to prove it.

## Says Hubby Was Good Until He Got White Girl

Boston, Mass., March 9.—Ralph Randolph, 86 Harold street, Roxbury, when arraigned in court for non-support, was ordered by Judge Hayden to pay \$22 a week toward the support of his family.

According to the testimony given by Mrs. Randolph, everything was going well with her and her husband until he started a courtship with a wealthy white woman, supposedly from Wells River, Vt.

It was then, she said, that he failed to contribute to the upkeep of his family. Her husband lost a job as bank messenger and another as porter at the Woman's City club because the frequent visits of his white affinity annoyed the officials, declared Mrs. Randolph.

## ATTEMPT TO BAN MIXED MARRIAGE IN BAY STATE

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—The Massachusetts Branch of the National Equal Rights League has put into the hands of Speaker L. B. Young of the Massachusetts house of representatives, a protest against admission of the petition of Representative Dinsmore of East Boston for a bill to forbid the marriage of "persons of different color."

The protests which characterized such a petition as "amazing," also asked to be heard by the committee, as the time had elapsed for introducing bills and a suspension of the rules is required. The protest was signed by Albert G. Wolff, Esq., the secretary, who is patriotic instructor of the Massachusetts Dept. G. A. R., and son of the late James H. Wolff, only colored department commander Massachusetts ever had.

## LIVES W. H. WIFE 4 YEARS, FINDS SHE'S COLORED

Boston Baseball Player

## Sues in Court for Annulment of Marriage

"FRAUD" IS ALLEGED  
"I Did Not Know She Was  
Colored Until I Saw Pa-  
rents," He Wails

Boston, Mass., May 2. (Guardian News Service)—What is said to be the first case of its kind ever recorded in a Massachusetts court is a petition filed in the Suffolk Superior Court by George E. Berry, white, of Lynn, for annulment of his marriage to Zelda Berry, of 152 Grove street, Chelsea, on the ground of deceit and fraud in withholding from him the fact that she had colored blood.

In his petition Berry alleges that he married her October 25, 1919, and they lived together as husband and wife until January 24, 1923, on which date he claims he discovered she had colored blood, being the child of a colored mother and white father. He further claims he took measures to ascertain the truth of this information and learned the same was true when he saw her parents. Refusing to remain with her, he says he then deserted her and that they have lived separately since.

## WIFE LOOKS LIKE WHITE

Berry further alleges in his petition that his wife gave him no information at the time of the marriage, and that there was complete absence of any physical traits, manner or speech that would indicate such parentage. The petition also states that in the application form for the marriage license, obtained at the office of the Chelsea registrar, she stated that she was white. Berry claims this constitutes deceit and fraud, and that the marriage, while right in form, was really null and void, as he would not have been a contracting party had he known the facts.

## FATHER A KNOWN COL- ORED MAN

When a reporter called at the Grove street house in Chelsea, he was informed that Mrs. Berry was not at home, but was "away consulting her lawyer." The informant was Abner Gay, colored, who said he was Mrs. Berry's father, but when told that her husband's petition claimed her as being the child of a colored mother and white father, he said there must be some mistake. "I am her father," said Gay, "and Berry knows it. At least he ought to, for he came here often enough before he was married."

Massachusetts.

## MOTHER MAY BE WHITE

He declined, however, to say whether her mother was white or colored. Before her marriage to Berry, he said his daughter was a stage soubrette known under the name of Zelda Taylor, the latter being the name of her first husband, from whom she was divorced. Her maiden name was Eva Annie Gay, he said.

Berry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael T. Berry, of 41 Fayette St., Lynn, and is said to be a professional baseball player. His father last evening said his son was with some club of the Eastern League, and is away at present with his team.

## Wife Colored, Man Discovers After 4 Ye

Boston Baseball Player  
Sues in Court for An-  
nulment of Marriage—  
Alleges "Fraud"—"I  
Not Know She Was  
Colored Until I Saw  
Parents," He Wails.

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## Wife Looks Like White

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marriage license, obtained at the office of the Chelsea registrar, she stated that she was white. Berry claims this constitutes deceit and fraud, as he would not have been a contracting party had he known the facts.

## Father a Known Colored Man

When a reporter called at the Grove street house in Chelsea, he was informed that Mrs. Berry was not at home, but was "away consulting her lawyer." The informant was Abner Gay, colored, who said he was Mrs. Berry's father, but when told that her husband's petition claimed her as being the child of a colored mother and white father, he said there must be some mistake.

"I am her father," say Gay, "and Berry knows it. At least he ought to, for he came here often enough before he was married."

## Mother May Be White

He declined, however, to say whether her mother was white or colored. Before her marriage to Berry, he said his daughter was a stage soubrette known under the name of Zelda Taylor, the latter being the name of her first husband, from whom she was divorced. Her maiden name was Eva Annie Gay, he said.

Berry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael T. Berry, of 41 Fayette street, Lynn, and is said to be a professional baseball player. His father said his son was with some club of the Eastern League, and is away at present with his team.

## Thought White By Neighbors, Sisters Declared Colored

Worcester, Mass.—A sensation was created among both white and colored people here in Worcester when in the trial of suit for \$50,000 damages filed by a Mrs. Lightfoot against her sisters, Miss Edith Rolston, school principal, and Miss Eusebia Rolston, a prominent business woman, and Drs. L. P. Leland and J. E. Jordan, all of whom were charged with illegally placing Mrs. Lightfoot in an insane asylum, the lawyer for the defendants declared in open court that the defendant sisters were Negroes, and not Caucasians as had been supposed all the time.

The lawyer asserted that the sisters lied when they signed the application for their sister's commitment and stated that they were white. The mother is said to be a full blooded Negro, married to a white man.



Amalgamation—1923.

Louisiana.

# ANNULMENT IS SOUGHT

*Woman Claims Her Husband Called Her Nigger, Wants Damages.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 18.—Because he had called her a negress and had taken legal steps to obtain an annulment of marriage on that ground, Eliska J. Grice a New Orleans young woman, filed in civil district court here today a suit for \$75,000 damages against her husband, Elijah Nix of Baton Rouge.

The petition declares that Nix knew before the marriage of rumors that his fiancée was of African descent but the petitioner averred this was untrue. Nix disappeared here June 13 after the couple had returned from an eight weeks' automobile honeymoon trip.

## BEAUTIFUL LOUISIANA PE- ON TURNS TABLES ON MASTER IN CHICAGO

*Real COURT*

*W. A. N. P.*

Chicago, Oct. 13.—"North ain't South." Joseph Gazine, wealthy Italian of Hammond, Louisiana, found this out in Chicago. Marie Olmstead, a beautiful Colored girl of Louisiana, had been kept in virtual slavery by Gazine. In fact, the Louisiana according to evidence brought out in the case, had a "special liking" for the girl, who had been in his home, where the wife is an invalid.

Tiring of the treatment of Gazine, the girl came to Chicago. Detectives were placed on her trail. They learned of Miss Olmstead being in Chicago, and asked the authorities for her retention on a charge of taking a \$5,000 diamond ring.

Gazine came to Chicago, surrounded by a battery of lawyers. Their case came up in Judge David's court. The lawyers proceeded to show a deep point on why the girl should be sent back to the commonwealth of rice fields.

One of the attorneys began to use the term "Nigger." He was pre-emptorally reprimanded by Judge David, who informed the legal light that in the city Chiciago all men and women are referred to as "Mr. and Mrs. regardless of nationality," and if any further insult were indulged in some one would have to pay a fine for contempt.

### False Charges Trumped.

The upshot of the whole matter is: It was found that the affair had been trumped up; that a big diamond was practically one hundred per cent glass, and that it had been presented to the girl by Gazine. A watch was exhibited with the initials of "M. O." which the girl alleges had been given

her by Gazine.

The case developed into such a travesty, that the judge advised the prosecutor to drop it, and urged the attorneys for Miss Olmstead to turn tables and bring suit against Gazine.

# Young Colored Girl Accuses White Lawyer of Using Her Mother to Take Fortune

(Kansas)  
By Nick Chiles  
*Topeka Plaindealer.*  
Ed Wants My Client, Says Elisha  
To the Editor of the Capital.

I am a Topekan by birth; my reputation has never been questioned until Geraldine Hemmitt, a colored freedman from Oklahoma, discharged Mr. McKeever, attorney of this city, and employed me as her attorney. Mr. McKeever told her, and also stated to me that unless I withdraw from the case, he would disbar me. I am not in the least disturbed about his accusations, as it is simply his scrap. It strikes me that if Mr. McKeever is as busy as he claims with white clients, he certainly would permit me to have one colored client with a little money.

She was not worth anywhere near \$80,000 when I met her. She makes her home at my house when she is in the city and that is seldom. Mrs. Hemmitt Monroe's mother, Mrs. Charles Hunter, makes her home in the garage of Ed McKeever, at all times, ever since he was discharged. I am still Mrs. Hemmitt Monroe's attorney and shall make my defense in Oklahoma the same as I did in California, where Mr. McKeever used Mrs. Hunter, employed Lawyer Campbell, a friend of his and made the same allegations in a similar suit as that filed in Sapulpa, Okla.

In that case the psychologists as well as the commission that tried her, pronounced her absolutely normal. There is positively no truth in the charges as published in the Daily Capital, under date of January 4, about the girl being incompetent and a drug addict. It is just the method Ed McKeever is using together with Mrs. Hunter, to drive me from the case.

Mr. McKeever is now suing the girl too, because he's helping my mother try one trip to Oklahoma while he was her attorney. I took his deposition, January 2, before Miss S. D. Thayer, public stenographer in the New England Bldg. He admitted he had only made one trip to Oklahoma and that his services are

worth \$1500. The case will be tried in the future and Mr. McKeever will be given an opportunity to prove his other charges against me, in the future.

Mrs. Hemmitt Monroe will arrive in Topeka, tomorrow and I hope she will Galley Eight make her statement in order that the public may know the facts. Mrs. Hunter visited Mrs. Hemmitt Monroe in my house several times. She was there twice on Christmas day and rode in my car on that occasion. But I do not hold Mrs. Hunter responsible, because she is inexperienced and old. Ed McKeever is the man responsible for the whole thing as he has held inquisitions with every client I have ever had in Topeka, since I have been employed by Mrs. Hemmitt Monroe.

Elisha Scott.

## MOTHER AFTER HER MONEY

### Geraldine Hemmitt Monroe Answers Charges of Mental Incompetency

"My mother is trying to get hold of my money."

Mrs. Geraldine Hemmitt Monroe, 19 Creek Freedman (Negro whose ancestors were slaves of Creek Indians) yesterday made this statement, when commenting on the petition of her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Hunter, filed recently in Sapulpa, Okla., asking for the appointment of a guardian for Mrs. Monroe. Mrs. Hunter charges that her daughter is mentally incompetent to take care of her estate, valued at \$80,000.

Mrs. Hunter is living in the garage of E. D. McKeever, lawyer, 1214 West Tenth Avenue, while her daughter lives at the home of Elisha Scott, Negro attorney, 1138 Lane street.

"Mr. McKeever is mad because I fired him and hired Mr. Scott as my lawyer,"

Mrs. Monroe added: "He's mad at me to get my money."

The above shows the cause of slavery and the duplicity of the white race who have used Colored Americans for convenience. In some sections they allow them to feel that he is an American citizen at the same time withholding

from him the main proposition of a livelihood. The other sections just the reverse only they rob, cheat, and murder him without the process of the law at the same time. The chief executives and courts pretend to administer the law to all alike under a flexible constitution whose courts want to suit the convenience of the occasion when it comes to the black man.

Now here is a poor woman who would rather live in a white man's garage and fight her own daughter's rights and happiness who is living in the luxurious home of her colored attorney who provides her all the comforts of life; autos to ride in; and associated with a Colored family protecting her rights in court keeping the white robbers from taking her property, which is being done every day in Oklahoma. Thousands of wealthy freedmen are homeless and penniless in Oklahoma by such methods as followed by this girl's mother, who can see nothing but wrong.

Mr. Scott says McKeever wants fifteen hundred dollars for one trip. Now everybody knows that is too much money to exact off a poor girl who is just coming into her own and right fade away any moment as there is no guarantee as to how long this oil will last. The sooner Colored people learn to let the Colored man assist the white man in robbing them the race will have a little more wealth. The white man takes it all and does not see you any more. The Colored man is bound to stay somewhere around. The same thing about the doctor; better let the Colored doctor assist in killing you so the family will feel that that both races had a guess at you and sometimes both doctors might agree not to kill you. Nothing like consulting one if you do not take the advice.

Lawyer Scott and his client have spoken. They say they have done everything to make Mrs. Hunter happy; gave her money to live on; offered her a home; all this she refuses. Also gave her money to go to California for a visit. She went and gave them trouble and tried to do all she could to throw her daughter into the hands of the white man who cares nothing for them only the money involved. This old lady cannot see it. She would rather live in a white man's barn and fight her daughter than be with her daughter in a

comfortable home. Slavery is at the bottom of all this and the devil at the top. Mr. Scott is busy now finding a colored man whom some white men are trying to beat out of over \$50,000.00.

It is by doing such service as this to members of his race that is causing Mr. Scott to enjoy such a large and lucrative practice.



# Amalgamation—1923

## White Women Divorce Husbands.

*Louisville News*

Charge Colored Women the Cause.

*Louisville, Ky.*

One Liked the Cook—And an Insurance Agent Had to Love

'Em to Get Business.

4-4-23

It is an open secret that despite the cries of Negro inferiority and all the fuss made about the Color line that many folks do forget the "inferiority" stuff and do cross the "line." Especially is this true as regards many white men who have no hesitancy about preying on Colored women. They feel that Colored women have very little protection as Colored men are handicapped from every standpoint if they receive white men's attentions to Colored women. As for their own women they protect them with Lynch Laws and Anti-Marriage Laws!

Most white men who "fall" for Colored women run around boasting their "white superiority" and are loudest in crying "Down with the Niggers," but according to two divorces granted last Saturday there are two white men who "made no bones" about crossing the Color line.

Last Saturday Judge Edwards gave a decree of divorce to Mrs. Alice M. Joseph from Lee H. Joseph, 448 E. Jefferson street.

In her deposition for a divorce Mrs. Joseph testified:

"When both of my babies were little he ran around with my Negro cook, and I know that because this Negro told me so, and when I asked him about it, he said, 'Yes, what are you going to do about it, a Negro is a credit to you'."

A friend, Mary Fitzmeyer, testifying for Mrs. Joseph said:

"I have heard him admit he ran around with the Negro cook, and I

have heard him say that the Negro cook was a credit to her."

And that's that.

Domestic and Mammoth Agents Take Note.

Does an insurance agent have to make love to the women on his debit in order to get business? That is what a white insurance agent told his wife, and it was a Colored debit!

Judge Allen granted Amy H. McDowell a divorce from Bobt E. McDowell last Saturday. This is what Mrs. McDowell said:

"He was during the last past year before the suit was filed an insurance collector, and his business was among the COLORED people, and he would often intimate to me that he had been with Colored women, and tell me that no man could be successful in that business unless he did do that—go with the colored women and make himself agreeable that way."

So you see, don't you?

The moral of this should be that all Colored patrons should insist that white insurance companies employ Colored agents to collect from them. A white company employs Dr. W. H. Jackson as examiner—Why not Colored agents?

## Kentucky.

### MAKES LOVE TO COLORED WOMEN

Down in Louisville, Ky., a short while ago, a white woman, Mrs. Amy H. McDowell was granted a divorce from Robert E. McDowell on the grounds that her husband had admitted to her that he was in love with colored women among his customers in the insurance business.

In Mrs. McDowell's testimony she said in part:

He was during the past year an insurance collector, and his business was among colored people and he would often intimate to me that he had been with colored women, and told me that no white man could be successful in the insurance business among the colored women without making love to them.

Other facts brought out at the trial of the case were sufficient to convince Judge Allen that McDowell had made it a practice to make love with colored women while collecting insurance in their homes.

This is an indictment against the white insurance collectors and colored women that should arouse suspicion in many homes in St. Louis. These white insurance companies designly refuse to employ Negro collectors to collect in the colored neighborhoods. They send men into the homes of the colored people of all kinds of character—some of whom are as treacherous as snakes.

We say this, because during the East St. Louis Race Riot, a child testified that she saw her mother's insurance man in the mob which killed her father, saying she begged him for mercy.

More recently, right here in St. Louis, a white insurance man, named John Defee was arrested, because a mother accused him of attempting to rape her little five year old sick child while she was away from home. Yet these are some of the same white men who boast of white supremacy.

It is high time that the colored people should wake up—put a stop to this practice if only by stopping these collectors from entering your homes.

While courteous treatment is due all with whom we come in contact, but this air of familiarity which is seen in some of the homes with these white insurance collectors is really disgusting. And it is up to the women of the race to bring about that change.

In the meanwhile, it should not be forgotten that we have insurance companies in this city and state, with their corps of sympathetic, courteous and polite agents, who are ready and anxious to serve you. They are barred from serving white companies.

# FINDS SPOUSE WHITE WIFE ASKS DIVORCE

Didn't Know It Before,  
Says Mrs. Rickmans, Mar-  
ried 12 Years, and  
Mother of Four

HE "PASSED" FOR COLORED

Now Files Petition in Court  
To Have Himself De-  
clared White

Noblesville, Ind., Feb. 14 (Ledger News Service)—Interest in this city is centered around the domestic affairs of the Rickmans, Jennie and Wilbur.

The whole trouble lies in the fact that Mrs. Rickman, the wife, discovered that her husband is a white man. She immediately entered suit for divorce on the grounds that she was not aware of his claims to white parentage until recently. The Rickmans have been married twelve years and have three or four children.

Wilbur Rickman has always passed as a Negro heretofore, but he has a petition now pending in court to have himself declared "white." He is 30 years old and claims that until recently has been unable to prove his parentage, although he has a mother, living in this city married to a colored man. It is claimed that his mother denies being a white woman, but it is generally thought however, that she is white.

Wilbur Rickman has a brother in this city who is also married to a colored woman.

Another  
Woman  
Deceived!

A new, or at least a reversed, reason for seeking divorce is revealed in what seems to be a dispatch from Noblesville, Ind., printed by The New York News, a paper printed by and for our colored folk. From it one learns that "Mrs. JENNIE RICKMAN, a popular and pretty colored woman of this town, has filed suit in the Circuit Court against her husband for divorce," and that "she bases her action on the ground that RICKMAN is a white man and that she was not aware of his claim until recently." One further learns—explaining "his claim"—that Mr. RICKMAN, after passing for all his life as a colored man, now has pending in court a petition for recognition as white and of white parentage.

Hence Mrs. RICKMAN's suit and hence the "severe shock" which the neighbors of the two have suffered, according to the dispatch in The News, from his attempt to desert the race hitherto

supposed to be his.

Severest of all the shocks, apparently, was that of his wife, who married him as a colored man, twelve years ago, and has by him four children described in the dispatch as beautiful. That she thinks herself aggrieved seems surprising, but perhaps it should not seem so. Had the discovery been the other way around it would be taken as a matter of course that divorce should be sought on the ground that deception had been practiced of a kind and degree to justify it.

Mother Denies  
Son Is White;  
Court Puzzled

Noblesville, Ind., May 11.—Judge Fred E. Jones has been asked to decide whether a man is to be classed as "white" or "colored." Evidence was heard on the petition of Wilbur Rickman to have himself declared a white man. The case was continued in the absence of several witnesses.

An unusual feature of the case is that Mrs. Ella Rickman, mother of the petitioner, has employed counsel to represent her in court to contest the charge that her son is insisting that he has "colored blood" in his veins. Oscar and Samuel Carmen said they were cousins of the petitioner's mother, and told the court she was a white woman. Rickman "passed" for "colored" 15 years.



A malfeasantation—1923.

# HELD BY POLICE BECAUSE HE WAS WITH WHITE GIRL

Judge Fitch Turns William  
Gray Loose Despite Plea of  
City Prosecuting Attorney

On Nov. 23, William Gray was arrested on the 11th floor of the City hall when he was seen walking toward the elevators with Violette Laue, a white girl, who had just been discharged by Judge Heap of the Morals court.

A charge of disorderly conduct was placed against Gray. It is said that some of the attaches of the Morals court had pointed out Gray to the officers saying that he took hold of the white girl's arm as soon as she left the court room and was waiting to escort her home.

Mr. Gray retained Attorney Harris B. Gaines of the firm of Ellis & Westbrooks to defend him against the charges aforesaid. Gray immediately informed Attorney Gaines that some of the attaches and investigators of the Morals court had made the statement that they would see to it that he was severely punished for his conduct in leaving the court room with a white girl.

The case came up for hearing Nov. 28 in the Morals court. Attorney Gaines, having been informed that there was prejudice existing in the Morals court against his client, immediately filed a request for a change of venue and the said cause was transferred to Judge Fitch in room 1123, City hall, and continued for hearing to Nov. 30, at which time the case was heard before the Hon. Joel C. Fitch, who has been called from Edwards county, Ill., to sit in the Municipal court of Chicago and help clear the congested calendar.

The chief complaining witness was Mr. Nels, who claimed to be a reporter, from the Herald and Examiner newspaper, and Messrs. McKinney and Covall of the health department also testified against Gray. The testimony of all the witnesses was that they had seen Gray take hold of the arm of the white girl as she was leaving the court room. But none of them could testify to any act of disorderly conduct or ungentlemanly acts committed by Gray.

Attorney alines objected to the testimony as to the color of the young lady, which objection was sustained by Judge Fitch. Judge Fitch stated he was not interested in the nationality or color of the parties, but was sitting to pass on the evidence as to

whether the defendant had been guilty of disorderly conduct. After hearing the argument of the city prosecutor and Attorney Gaines, Judge Fitch held that there was no evidence to show that Gray was guilty of disorderly conduct, nor was there any evidence to show that he was intruding upon Miss LaRue or that she objected to his attention. He stated the defendant was entitled to his discharge on the ground that the city had failed to make out its case against him.

## TO TAKE COLOR MEASURE FROM DIVORCE BILL

8-25-23

Protest on Senator Capper's  
Marriage Law Takes Out

Discriminatory Clause

Chicago, Ill.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—As a result of protests from organizations of our Race throughout the nation Senator Capper (Kansas) practically has decided to eliminate from his bill to provide uniform marriage and divorce regulations, to be reintroduced next Congress, that portion which says, "No license to marry shall be issued where applicants are members of different races, that is to say, marriage between members of the white and black races or of the white and yellow races shall not be valid."

At present marriages between races are permitted in several states and the organizations insist that nothing be done by Congress to disturb that situation. Threats of political reprisals have been sent to Senator Capper in the event that he does not strike out the objectionable feature of his bill.

Prepared by Women

Senator Capper, his friends say, takes the position that it is needless to go out of his way to offend our Race in drawing the social line.

The bill was prepared by the attorney for the American Federation of Women's clubs and Senator Capper was not familiar with all of its provisions when he introduced it.

During the recess of Congress he has been able to get a line on the reaction to the measure from many sources, so that important amendments are likely to be proposed to meet the majority opinion as he finds it.

There is considerable sentiment among members of Congress in favor of some such measure to abolish conflicts in marriage and divorce laws of different states, which now lead to many marital entanglements and much embarrassment, especially in property distribution.

Illinois.

Much difference of opinion prevails as to the best way to frame such a measure and as to its scope. One faction in Congress believes to make it legal an amendment to the Constitution would be necessary. To placate that element, Mr. Capper will reintroduce his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, reading:

"The Congress shall have the power to make laws which shall be uniform throughout the United States on marriage and divorce, the legitimization of children and the care and custody of children affected by annulment of marriage or by divorce."



# Amalgamation—1923

## BLACKS FORCE WHITE GIRLS TO SEX VICE

### PROBE REVEALS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MORAL PERVERTS.

#### Chicago Grand Jury Finds Evidence of Revolting "White Slave" Trade

##### *The Saturday Blade* Dominated by Negroes.

More than half the houses of prostitution in Chicago, with 1,500 inmates, many of whom are white girls still in their teens, are dominated by negroes who force their "slaves," both white and black, to sell themselves from ten to fifteen times in a night and to practice the most perverted relations with the moron patrons of the house, according to evidence submitted to a grand jury which has been investigating protected vice.

White girls, many of them not yet 20 years old, have told the jury how they were lured into these dives, taken in charge by negro masters, taught the most revolting forms of sexual perversion, forced to accommodate from fifteen to twenty men a night regardless of their color, and finally to give up the blood money obtained for "services rendered" to a negro "daddy."

The evidence is the most revolting on record in vice investigation history and shows conclusively that one phase of the race problem in every city with a large negro population is the activity of the blacks in organizing and maintaining "white houses" where black men can go and satisfy their lust for white girls.

#### Blood Money Taken by Negro.

Here is a typical story told to the grand jury by a little white girl, who under the domination of her negro "daddy" earned thousands of dollars which were promptly taken from her. The girl said:

"When I entered a certain south side house I was given a negro pimp. His job was to bring men to me, and he brought fifteen to twenty every day and more on Saturdays and Sundays. When the night's work was over he would come and get the money, leaving me only whatever he felt like. But even the large sums I was earning for him and the men he paid weren't enough. He told me I wasn't up to date, that I must do things which I had never dreamed a girl could do."

Even this young girl, now hardened to the ways of the underworld, hesitated to tell the degradation in which she wallowed in this negro-controlled dive. She had become a moral pervert to earn more money for her negro masters and the higher-ups who were protecting this sort of thing.

#### Tells of "Training School."

Another witness before the grand jury was an old, fat negress. She had no teeth worth mentioning, but she was not too old to have her hair bobbed and her lips painted. She told of her house which was a "vice school" where young girls, white and black, were trained "for the trade."

"We handle only new girls," the negress said. "They were brought in young—16, 17 and 18 years old, for then

they can be trained easily.

"We'd show them how to handle customers, how to get extra money, and how to act. When they had been in my house a few weeks they knew everything worth knowing about vice, and then they were ready to get the big money. We never let them get away—we wouldn't give them enough money or let them out until we knew they'd come back. Sure, we used negroes to train them—then they'd be assigned to a 'daddy' who'd see that they turned over their money."

For one entire afternoon a procession of negroes passed into the investigation room and told of their "string of girls," of the money paid for protection, of how many girls were brought to the lowest levels of moral degradation by being broken with physical force.

#### Who Protects Them?

These revelations have renewed public interest in the race question in Chicago, where the negro population has been greatly augmented in recent years by the importation of negro labor from the South by many of the larger industrial concerns. While it is admitted that Chicago still would have its vice problem even if the negro were eliminated, the evidence clearly indicates that negroes are the chief factors in the establishment and maintenance of those lowest of all dives, where white girls are forced to satisfy the lust of blacks and moron whites in the most unnatural and perverted ways.

The black and tan dance halls are looked on as the feeders to these dives, and many white girls who visit the black and tan amusement places the first time out of curiosity are tricked into a fall from which they never rise, but plunge finally into the depths of degeneracy and, in most instances, end their career in the county hospital, a victim of venereal disease.

The Chicago investigation is trying to disclose the trail of protection money which somehow travels from these houses of prostitution to officials and politicians who grant them protection.

### White Girl Wed To Race Youth; Town Afire

*Chicago Defender*

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 2.—As the climax to the marriage of a local high school lad of the Race to a white high school girl, a big sensation has come to a head here.

A child was born to the couple Christmas day in Detroit, where they had been living.

Police have refused to divulge the names of the principals.

It is known that the girl was returned to her home by her father. A deputy sheriff has gone to the Michigan city to push an effort to return the boy by extradition.

The local white paper carried a distorted story of the marriage, announcing it as the "Pitiable Downfall of Urbana Girl." It ended its untrue account of the case with: "Isn't that a story to cry over?"

Illinois.

## Can't Seize Husband of White Girl

*Chicago Defender*

Urbana, Ill., March 2.—All efforts to bring back to this city Napoleon Edwards, former high school athlete, who committed the crime of marrying a white girl schoolmate, have proved futile. Edwards is in Detroit, where he seems destined to stay for some time.

Sheriff John Gray of this county has made two unsuccessful attempts to get Edwards. The girl was brought back by her father several weeks ago, and has now been led to prefer a statutory charge against her husband.

The first time the sheriff sought the athlete he found him in the hospital suffering from scarlet fever. He was about to leave with him the second time when he was served with an injunction and writ of habeas corpus returnable in a Detroit court.

No attention is being paid to the fact that Edwards was married to the girl. No effort is being made to apprehend the two white men who last week abducted two Race girls, cruelly mistreating them, to whom they were not married. That seems to have been quite all right.

## USES PISTOL IN ASSAULT ON CITIZEN

*Chicago Defender*

"I have not instructed police officers to set themselves up as judges of the racial identity or mode of conduct of people who are not breaking any laws. I will not tolerate or allow them to embarrass any good citizens."

This message came to the Chicago Defender in a personal letter from Chief of Police Morgan A. Collins on June 19 last, in answer to a communication sent the chief by this newspaper calling his attention to the unwarranted activities of certain officers who sought to interrogate light girls and dark men when in company with each other.

Order Violated

The ink had scarcely gotten cold

on the chief's letter when, according to reports, two of his subordinates openly violated his proclamation. They went a step farther—used the butt end of their revolvers to enforce their authority. The officers are Andrew B. Barry and Christopher Callahan, connected with the 48th St. police station. Their victims were Harvey Jackson and his wife, Victoria, who reside at 4050 Indiana Ave.

According to Mr. Jackson, he and his wife had attended a theater last Friday night on State St. and decided to take a stroll down Michigan Ave. to their home. When they reached 40th St. Officers Barry and Callahan, accompanied by another policeman, approached them and shouted, "Stick 'em up!" Without hesitancy Mr. and Mrs. Jackson obeyed. No questioning was resorted to, but, according to Jackson, Barry's fist shot out in mechanical fashion and knocked him down. When he attempted to rise, he says, Callahan knocked him unconscious with the butt end of his revolver, inflicting two ugly gashes in the back of his head. They then turned upon his wife.

#### Offers Insult

"What'er you doing with this dam' nigger?" one said.

"I have a right to his company; he's my husband," Mrs. Jackson replied.

"Aren't you a white woman?" was Callahan's next question. She advised them that she was not of the white race.

"We have made a helluva mistake, then," declared one of the officers.

Apparently realizing their blunder the two officers ordered Jackson to "be on his way." He demanded that he be placed under arrest. He was taken to the 48th St. station and booked on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Jackson was also arrested and held. The case came up for hearing in the Englewood court Saturday morning, but Mr. Jackson, through his attorneys, Adams & Baker, demanded a jury trial, which was scheduled for a later date.

#### Stranger in Case

While in the court room, Mr. Jackson says, a strange white man approached him and asked would he compromise the case "for a neat little sum."

Efforts will be made to have the officers temporarily discharged by Chief Collins pending action of the trial board. They are still traveling their post.

## COPS FIND OUT THAT THEY ARE COLOR BLIND

### Thought Harvey Jackson's Wife was White and Clubbed Him

*Chicago Whip*

Harvey Jackson, 24, a waiter employed in the dining service of the Michigan Central Railroad, was beaten into insensibility late Friday night at the intersection of 40th St. and Michigan Ave. by two white policemen in plain clothes, apparently for no other reason than that he was walking down the street with a white woman.

The woman, however, who was his wife, Mrs. Victoria Jackson, proved not to be white, although her skin was fair enough to provoke an attack upon Jackson by the two white officers. After having beaten Jackson unconscious, the policemen appeared to be astonished when Mrs. Jackson declared to them that she was colored.

#### On Way Home

Jackson and his wife were walking to their home at 4050 Indiana after an evening at a theatre when the attack occurred. As they neared 40th Street on Michigan Avenue, the two policemen, who were in plain clothes, advanced on the couple and ordered them to throw up their hands, according to Jackson's statement. This they did, he says, although ignorant that the men were policemen, as they failed to display stars or make any other sort of identification.

As they stood with their hands in the air, one of the cops without a word of warning walked up and struck Jackson a blow with his fist under the right eye, and the other knocked him unconscious with a blow across the back of his head with the butt of his pistol, says Jackson.

(Jackson fell to the ground and lay senseless for several minutes, his clothing soaked with blood. As consciousness returned to him, he made an attempt to rise, and one of the officers drew his pistol as if to shoot him before he could get to his feet.

At this juncture Mrs. Jackson ran



between them and begged the officer not to shoot her husband. "You are white, aren't you?" the policeman then asked her. "No," she replied, "I'm colored." "Oh, no, you're colored, and this man is a pimp," was the rejoinder.

#### Insists On Arrest

When he was able to walk, the policemen ordered Jackson "to get on about his business." Jackson refused to drop the matter and demanded to be arrested. He also demanded his wife's arrest. The policemen, apparently seeing that they had made a bungle, were reluctant to make the arrest. At the 48th Street station, they were booked on charge of disorderly conduct, and their trial set for Saturday morning at the Englewood court.

When court opened, one of the officers approached the boy and asked him to sign a jury waiver. This he refused to do, and demanded a jury trial.

#### Refuses Compromise

While he was in the court room, Jackson declares that an unidentified white man approached him and asked him if he were willing to compromise the case out of court. It might be worth about \$500 to him to drop the case, Jackson says this stranger told him. He refused the offer, however, and insisted on being tried on the charge. 7-21-23

The two white policemen who, Jackson declares, attacked him were Andrew Barry, 442 West 44th Street, and Christopher Callahan, 5429 Cottage Grove Avenue. Jackson has retained Attorney G. C. Adams to represent him, and swore out warrants against his attackers Tuesday. He also plans to sue the coppers' bonds and prefer charges against them to the civil service board.

Jackson's complaint is one of many have been made against members of the police department recently. Apparently a campaign is being waged against the mingling of white women with colored men, no matter what the status of the association is. On several occasions couples have been arrested in public places without warning or apparent cause, where one was white and the other colored.

In many other instances police have mistaken very fair women for white and followed the same procedure.

Upon inquiry at the office of the Chief of Police, it was learned that no orders had been given to wage such a campaign, and such arrests were made upon the personal responsibility of the arresting officer.

# Interfered In Quarrel; Thought Woman White

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, June 19.—Interference by Charles P. Domm, a white investigator for a local reform organization, in a street quarrel between Fred Everett Perdue and Mrs. Grace Banks, a fair skinned colored woman, because he thought the woman was white led to the fatal shooting of Perdue and nearly caused the death of the white man at the hands of a group of angry colored people who witnessed the murder.

Domm is employed as a "spotter" by the "Committee of Fifteen," a reform organization whose chief purpose is said to be opposition to vice. It has recently centered its attacks chiefly upon the "black and tan" cabarets of the colored district because they were frequented by whites. While walking along State street seeking evidence, Domm passed Perdue and Mrs. Banks who were having words. Thining her a white woman, Domm later said, he projected himself into the argument. A bystander whispered to him that the couple were man and wife just as Perdue ordered him to mind his own business. Domm departed but later met Mrs. Banks and Perdue again at 32nd and Wash-bash avenue, about two blocks away. Words were passed; Perdue knocked Domm down, whereupon he drew his pistol and shot the colored man through the heart.

The crowd in the amusement park across the street heard the shot and saw the man fall. Urged on by Mrs. Banks at whose house Perdue was a roomer they closed in threateningly on the white detective. All they knew was that the woman accused him of murdering an unarmed man.

## THE POWDER KEG.

The evil mixture of black and white in vice is a mixture of fire and gunpowder. Chicago has had experience with race violence. It has the makings of more mobs, but it does not need any more experience.

Chief Collins is trying to reduce the south side vice district to order. For eight years it had political sanction. It brought together vicious men and women of both races and was a starting point for trouble.

Northern industrial cities will continue to get increased numbers of colored workers from the south and must make readjustments to take care of the proper requirements of colored people. That in itself is a disturbance of equilibrium, and a city which permits lawlessness and vice to aggravate it is looking for serious trouble.

# ROWDY OFFICERS AGAIN HUMILIATE MARRIED COUPLE

Bullies On Force Fail To Even Respect Marriage Certificate

Shown by the Wife

Just because she stopped on a street corner and had a moment's chat with a man who was not white, Mrs. Ethel Stokes, a pretty Jewish girl 22 years old, became the target for stinging insults heaped upon her by police officers connected with the 48th St. station Wednesday night.

Mrs. Stokes lives at 4528 Indiana Ave. She is the wife of John Stokes, a member of the Race, whose home the police invaded and attempted to search without a warrant and without any cause whatever save to humiliate Mrs. Stokes after discovering she was white and the lawful wife of a man who was not.

#### Meets Friend

Wednesday night Mrs. Stokes went to the Owl theater at 47th and State Sts. She left there at 10 o'clock and walked north on State to 44th St. A man known to her because he was a friend of her husband joined her on the street after a chance meeting. They said goodbye at 44th and State and the young man ran for a street car.

Immediately after his departure, Mrs. Stokes said, four policemen in a flivver drove up to the curb and accosted her as she started east on 44th toward her home.

"What do you mean by kissing a nigger on the street? Where are you going?"

"I didn't kiss anyone," Mrs. Stokes answered.

They looked at her. "What are you, white or Colored?" came the question.

"Look at me and see," said Mrs. Stokes.

#### Threaten Arrest

Other insulting questions followed. They were met with equally insulting replies from Mrs. Stokes. This angered the policemen, who threatened to arrest her, she said.

"Go ahead and arrest me," she told them.

She was taken to the station and questioned and then brought back to her home by the same officers, who knew then what she was.

"Why didn't you marry a Jew?" she was asked.

"I didn't want a Jew," came the reply.

"Why didn't you marry a Gentile?"

"I didn't want a Gentile."

"No, you had to go and marry a nigger."

"I didn't marry a 'nigger,'" Mrs. Stokes returned. "I married a Col-

ored man, just who I wanted."

Mrs. Stokes produced her marriage certificate. It showed that she was married in March of this year to Stokes. The officers were still in her home taunting and insulting her when her husband came. He resented their presence and insults to his wife, and because of his resentment he was promptly arrested and locked up. He was forced to give bond for his release, he said.

# WHITE WOMAN IS ACCUSED BY WIFE IN POLICE COURT

Mrs. Cora Jones Says She Took Husband, and Automobile Went Also

After a union of 26 years with her husband, Charley, Mrs. Cora Jones, 41 years old, 4416 Prairie Ave., has lost him. For this Mrs. Jones blames Mrs. M. Barbour a middle-aged white woman living at 4318 Grand Blvd.

Mrs. Barbour is alleged to have become acquainted with Jones three years ago when he was janitor of the building at 5031 Michigan Ave. Mrs. Barbour occupied an apartment in the building and Jones and his wife had rooms in the basement. During that time the friendship between Jones and Mrs. Barbour is said to have developed rapidly—too much so for the continued domestic happiness of Mrs. Jones.

Friday the latter was arrested by the Third district police after she had invaded the home of Mrs. Barbour in quest of her husband. When arraigned before Judge Joseph Burke of the Englewood court, she charged the white woman with wrecking her home. In July, she said, she went to the Barbour home and found her husband ill in bed there. Mrs. Barbour, who is a widow with a grown son, was nursing and waiting on Jones, serving him his breakfast in bed, the wife said. 11-24-23

Later Jones returned to his wife and all went well until five weeks ago when he left her again. Mrs. Jones knew that her husband had gone back to Mrs. Barbour Friday, when, with a grip belonging to the latter, he came in and packed his clothes. That afternoon she went to the Barbour home. Her husband was there. When she appeared he beat her and fled out the back door, she said.

Mrs. Jones was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Barbour, who charged that the former had cut to pieces a screen door with a butcher knife. The white woman made no denial of the wife's charges and admitted that her son was driving an automobile, Mrs. Jones' property, which her husband had taken from her. Mrs. Jones was discharged by the court and advised to sue Mrs. Barbour for alienating the affections of her husband.



Amalgamation - 1923

General.

# Senator Capper Introduces Bill That Would Make the Separation of Races National

## Senate Bill No. 4394 to Provide Uniform Regulation of Marriages and Divorces, Would Bar All Marriages Between Races

11/27/23  
*Washington Tribune*  
Senator Capper of Kansas, who at times has been classed as a progressive and a friend of the Negro, joined the ranks of those who desire to make racial segregation national by introducing a Federal marriage bill which is aimed at marriages between opposite races. Senator Capper introduced his bill in the Senate January 23, S. 4394, and it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. *Washington, D.C.*

The part of Senator Capper's bill that relates to marriages between races is found in section 4, page 3 and lines 3, 4, 5 and 6, which reads as follows: (No license to marry shall be issued to one) "where the applicants are members of different races; that is to say, marriage between members of the white and black or of the white and yellow races, shall not be valid."

Just why Senator Capper has decided to try to foster national segregation is not known. Such measures heretofore have been sponsored by rabid southerners and such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan.

### YORK DISPATCH FEBRUARY 8, 1923 ANY NEGRO AND WHITE WOMAN LICENSE TO WED

Inter-marriage of negro and white will not be furthered by Thomas O'Neill, marriage license clerk, of Baltimore, if he knows what he is doing when he hands out marriage licenses.

Mr. O'Neill made this plain when Charlotte Hillen, Baltimore, applied to him for a license to marry Emory Falls, negro, of York.

The license was refused, Mr. O'Neill stating that although the woman had been married for 28 years to another negro, Granville Hillen, of Baltimore, he would take no chances on another mixing of the negro and the white.

"Mrs. Hillen could pass anywhere as a white woman," he declared today. "She claims she is colored but I have my doubts even if she has been married to a colored man."

Mrs. Hillen left the marriage license office with the statement that she would go somewhere else to obtain the paper that would permit her to marry the York negro.

She insisted that she was not white and that as a negress she had every right to marry a negro.

## The Sportive Spotlight

### The Passing of John Arthur Johnson

Newspaper reports carrying a ring of authenticity inform the world at large that John Arthur Johnson, former world's heavyweight champion, has been barred from appearing in New Jersey on September 10th against Billy Miske. This spells the passing of Johnson from the prize ring as he has been barred in almost all the other places where boxing is staged in the United States. 9-5-23

The question will naturally arise in many minds as to the guilt of Johnson when he was sent to Fort Leavenworth to serve his time. Many feel that he was railroaded to jail, but other events cropping up in the life of Johnson have left him with hardly any sympathy even among his own people. One cannot for all time fly into the face of recognized conventions and hope to "get away with it."

Whether right or wrong, it is a known fact that white America will never look with favor on black America mixing up with white women. They have created laws in certain sections of the country to prevent intermarriage between the races. Every white man constitutes himself a protector of his women no matter how low in the scheme of things she might happen to be and one in Johnson's position seeking favors at the hands of white men will never receive any consideration.

Jack Johnson's doom was settled from the first day he made himself too much at home in the company of the ladies of the pale face race, and when, as it has been reported, he had the nerve to drive up and down Broadway in his high-powered cars with them, it was added fuel to the fire of the white man's hate and now Jack is truly "burnt up." If Jack Johnson did not know it before we are willing to wager that today he is fully aware of the fact that even the white men with whom he associated hated him for his predilection for his women and they only stuck because they hope to use him to make money.

All his other escapades would have been forgiven and forgotten. Had he confined the burning up of gas on Broadway in company of the beautiful "high yallers," "smooth blacks" and "K. O. Browns" of his own race, mayhap even to this day he would be basking in the sunshine and glory of the world's heavyweight championship. But now even Harry Wills, a man of his own color, has drawn the line on him and he is no more enjoying the plaudits of those following the game and for all time, apparently, he will be "persona non grata" in the realms of fistiana.



# "White"

By GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS STEWARD

*The Nation*  
*New York*  
WHEN Everett took a job as truck driver for a large Philadelphia concern he did not say that he was "colored." Tall, white, with brown hair and brown eyes, and with Caucasian—or should I write Nordic?—features, nothing in his physical appearance betrayed his "race." Week in and week out he worked steadily, apparently giving entire satisfaction, earning the praise of his boss. Suddenly he was "let go." A real white man, a friend from his Jersey home, happening to secure work for the same firm, had given the information that Everett's mother and father, sisters and brothers, all of whom he personally knew, were "colored."

"But I'm the same man I was yesterday, ain't I?" protested Everett to the boss.

"Why yes, but you're colored. It would hurt the business—the other men won't work with a —."

All right, then, he'd be "colored," he determined, as he stamped out, flaming. *10-17-23*  
In New York he applied to the Pullman Company for a job as a sleeping-car porter. The man at the desk looked up at him in amazement and replied: "We can't use white men as porters."

"But I'm not white, I'm colored," Everett fiercely declared. No use. The other, unconvinced, waved him politely out. Everett was never sure whether the man believed him simply a plain liar or a new brand of interesting lunatic.

## II

The widow Moore is the daughter of her former Virginia master by one of his slaves. She is stately, gray-haired, with bluish-gray eyes, and far from unfashionable in dress. She listed with the Barton Rental Agency a piece of property she owns, and did not state that she was "colored." In due time Barton's "For Rent" sign appeared in the front window of her vacant house. Some time later she called at the agency. Mr. Barton told her that her house seemed a bit hard to rent, that is, to desirable tenants. She should be patient, however. The house would certainly be rented, and to first-class people, too. They did not rent to any other class.

"Of course," he continued, "we could easily rent to colored, for example, but —"

"Well, why not? Colored people are good people, aren't they?"

"I'm not saying they aren't, but when they get into a property it depreciates. If you should want to sell later, you would lose money. Moreover, any agency which places colored among white people thereby earns an undesirable and unprofitable reputation. We therefore make it a business point not to —"

"Have you had any applications from colored people?"

"Oh, several."

"Then rent it to them. Why keep the house idle if they are good people and can pay?"

"Sorry, madam, but we shall have to decline —"

As the widow Moore was leaving Barton's office, she had

a consuming desire to fling back at him the scorching words: "I'm colored." She thought how much she would enjoy seeing him writhe as they annihilated him. Instead she went out and rented her house—to "colored."

## III

The brown letter carrier bought a house in the very middle of a block occupied entirely by whites. When the day to move came, he went to his work as usual, while his blonde, pink-cheeked, blue-eyed wife superintended the transfer of their household goods. She wore no tag stating that she was "colored."

Her new neighbors watched the emptying vans from behind front-room curtains and upstairs windows. Late in the afternoon, when the greater part of the preliminary "settling" was over, the lady next door ventured over.

"You must be tired, working here all day by yourself. I just thought I'd run in and ask you if you would not like to come over and have a cup of hot tea or something with me." The blonde wife went.

The brown letter carrier finished his day's work, hurried to the new home, slipped into rough clothes, and began to busy himself about the yard. The lady next door and his wife were in the midst of a pleasant neighborly chat, finishing their luncheon. The former was saying: "I'm so glad I had a little something in the house. It's such an awful job to move. Now, anything I can do until you get straight, let me know. Just come right over any time and use our stove and things until yours is connected." The postman's wife thanked her.

"Your yard man has come, I think," the neighbor continued, as she saw the brown man in overalls in the yard.

"Oh, that's my husband," said the carrier's wife, and without waiting to see what visible effect this pronouncement had—an omission she now decidedly regrets—she ran out to him. But the lady next door "does not speak" now, and the neighborhood bristles with antipathy against the interlopers.

## IV

None of his friends seems to have known what blood mixture filled Norton's veins. He himself was able to account for three strains—American Indian, American white, and Mexican. He had the complexion of an Italian, his head was covered with a mass of deepest black hair, and he wore the long curling mustache of the vogue which preceded the present truncated, stubbly fashion. At any rate he certainly did not state that he was "colored."

When I first met him he was a night clerk in the Brookline, Massachusetts, post office, dreaming of the day when, with a friend who was both violinist and composer, he would entrance a waiting world with the beauties of an exceedingly graceful light opera to the preparation of which they both devoted all their spare moments. Suddenly he became violently religious, and vehemently damned the very art to which hitherto he had been ardently attached. He joined a church in the shadow of Faneuil Hall. He and his wife became prominent in its activities, and with the inspiration and approval of its pastor, he prepared himself for missionary work in India. The missionary board approved his application. He went to the New York offices

to complete preliminaries. Somehow information seems to have reached the board that he was "colored." Perhaps some member of the church had drawn that conclusion from the fact that his wife was indubitably "colored," and this startlingly subversive intelligence had been communicated to the board. At any rate, upon seeing him the good gentlemen of the missionary board were sure that some unaccountable mistake had been made. They were profuse in their apologies. In spite of their written approval of his application for service in India which he held, it seemed that they had intended to state "service in Africa." It is reported that they oiled their explanation of this unusual blunder with the same old quasi-pious stuff which white Christians too frequently employ when confronted with a Negro demanding mere human consideration. "Colored people are so much happier among their own, you know." "Africa should make a particularly compelling appeal to every consecrated colored man," and so on.

But Norton was interested in souls, he said, and not in the color of human skins. He left the board's rooms convinced that there was a mistake and that he had made it. He had seriously misjudged the board. Bitterly he reflected afterwards that he had thought that they were Christians!

His missionary zeal did not at once abate, and so he started with his wife on a tour through the South, with the avowed purpose of converting the Negroes there. He had desperately determined to be "colored." They got as far as Petersburg, Virginia, became upset and frightened at the hostility they engendered among the Negroes by their frank, somewhat superior-minded assumption that they needed conversion, and returned, cured, to the North, where Norton accepted the pastorate of a church in a New England town. But his disillusionment must have been both thorough and permanent, for not long afterward he had given up religious work for good and was driving a huge auto truck for some New York business house.

One winter morning he was found frozen to death in the city's streets. It is said that his mind had become deranged from brooding over his abortive missionary efforts. His widow now does uplift work in a Jim Crow Y. W. C. A. in a Southern city. And the soft-voiced, elderly gentlemen of the missionary board, one supposes, still approve "colored" missionary applicants for service—in Africa only.



Amalgamation-1923

# ANTI-INTERMARRIAGE BILL IN U. S. SENATE

*The Standard*  
N. A. A. C. P. PROTESTS TO SEN. CAPPER, AS DOES N. E. R. L. LET EACH AND EVERY READER OF GUARDIAN WRITE OR WIRE AT ONCE—BILL DEGADES RATING OF RACE 1-24-23  
*Boston Mass.*

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed a protest yesterday to Senator Arthur Capper, who introduced the Federal Marriage and Divorce Bill in the Senate. The message said: "In the Federal Marriage Bill is a prohibition of intermarriage of blacks and whites.

"To enact this law is not to stop intermixture, but to set the stamp of Federal approval upon concubinage, bastardy and degradation of the Negro woman, deprived by its provisions of the protection of the institution of matrimony.

"We urge you to strike out any prohibition of intermarriage between white persons and persons of color."

The National Equal Rights League invited a protest at meeting with Executives Committee of the Boston Branch Thursday night. The Baltimore Afro-American is making a round-robin press opinionaire on issue.

## U. S. ASKED TO HALT FOOLISH MARRIAGES

*Saturday Blade*  
SENATOR CAPPER PROPOSES GOVERNMENT CONTROL. Bill Would Bar Mixing of Races and Would Make Divorce More Difficult 2-3-23

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—For years there has been agitation all over the country for stricter laws governing marriage. Especially have woman's clubs and other kindred organizations advocated more uniform laws regarding marriage and divorce, to bring the laws of the States more nearly in harmony. Now the matter has reached Congress.

A bill designed to "prevent hasty and foolish marriages and to make divorce more difficult," sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been introduced by Senator Capper of Kansas, together with a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to legalize Federal marriage and divorce laws.

Marriage licenses would have to be applied for and posted in courts two weeks ahead of the ceremony, under the bill, and applicants would have to present certificates of health and normal mentality. Girls under 16 and boys un-

der 18 would be prohibited from marriage without parental consent and the marriage of feeble-minded persons or of those closely related or of different races would be barred.

Divorces under the bill could be obtained only for misconduct, physical or mental cruelty, abandonment or nonsupport for one year, incurable insanity, or commission of felony. No divorce would be effective for a year.

"The idea is not to make divorce easier," said Senator Capper, in explaining his bill, "but only to make marriage safer for the young, to insure children of the future better health and heredity and to prevent hasty and ill-considered marriages."

Uniformity of marriage and divorce laws also is an object of the bill, which would not become effective until after adoption of the accompanying constitutional amendment. This, Senator Capper said, is to be pressed in the various States by women's organizations.

Submission to States of a constitutional amendment which would give Congress the right to enact a marriage-divorce law was proposed in the House also.

## INTERMARRIAGE BAN TAKEN FROM FEDERAL BILL

*Chicago Whi.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who introduced the federal marriage and divorce bill in the senate, gave assurance to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, that the clause prohibiting intermarriage of colored and white people would be removed from the bill. Senator Capper stated that the bill would remain in committee at least a year, and authorized the following statement to be made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"Senator Capper has stated to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that while he is in entire sympathy with the general purposes of the bill, he did not draft it and is not responsible for any of its provisions. He said that he introduced the bill at the request of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Senator Capper added that the bill would remain in committee at least a year and gave assurances that he will endeavor to see that when the bill is reported out, it will contain no provisions that will be objectionable to the colored people of the country."

Senator Capper's statement followed telegraphic, telephonic and written protests sent to him immediately upon publication of the news that the federal marriage and divorce bill contained provisions prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored people.

General

## INTERMARRIAGE BILL IS PLACED BEFORE CONGRESS

*Chicago Tribune*  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Coming on the crest of agitation kept alive by proponents of the Ku Klux Klan a bill was introduced into both branches of the United States congress Tuesday prohibiting marriage of feeble-minded epileptics or between white persons and members of the Race.

This is a blow designed to remove all semblance of legal protection that the women of the Race, long the prey of southern libertines, have been able to avail themselves of in the fight to maintain their womanhood.

No word has yet been received of the stand that McCormick and McKinley, members of the senate from Illinois, or that Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois, will take on the matter. It is expected that these men will fight this measure to a finish.

Wiseacres around the capital, in commenting upon the measure, expressed it as their opinion that this bit of legislation is the first part in a huge and diabolical program outlined for the near future by the Ku Klux Klan.

## Intermarriage Law To Be Opposed

Senator Capper Disclaims Responsibility For Provisions of Measure He Introduced in the Senate.

*Amaterdam News*

Over the long distance telephone from Washington, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who introduced the Federal Marriage and Divorce bill in the Senate, today gave assurance to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, that the clause prohibiting intermarriage of colored and white people would be removed from the bill. Senator Capper stated that the bill would remain in committee at least a year, and authorized the following statement to be made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people:

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Senator Capper's statement followed telegraphic, telephonic and written protests sent to him immediately upon publication of the news that the Federal Marriage and Divorce bill contained provisions prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored people.

## SENATOR CAPPER ASSURES N. A. A. C. P. RACE INTERMARRIAGE CLAUSE

*Louisville News*

Will Not Remain in Federal Marriage Bill—Disclaims Responsibility for Provisions of Measure He Introduced.

*Louisville, Ky.*

New York, Jan. 30.—Over the long distance telephone from Washington, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who introduced the Federal Marriage and Divorce bill in the Senate, today gave assurance to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the clause prohibiting intermarriage of colored and white people would be removed from the bill. Senator Capper stated that the bill would remain in committee at least a year, and authorized the following statement to be made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: 2-3-23

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ately upon publication of the news that the Federal Marriage and Divorce bill contained provisions prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored people.

The grounds of opposition to the anti-intermarriage clause were stated as follows in a telegram sent to the Senator by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

January 24, 1932.  
Hon. Arthur Capper,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People learns with astonishment that in the Federal Marriage bill introduced by you in the Senate there is among provisions prohibiting the marriage of feeble-minded, epileptics and those having communicable diseases, a prohibition of intermarriage of blacks and whites.

Colored people of America will not hesitate to oppose with all their power the enactment of any such prohibition, not because colored people advocate or desire intermarriage with whites, but because such a law would sweep away the legal recourse and remedy which the colored women in those states where there are no anti-intermarriage laws.

To enact this law is not to stop intermixture but to set the stamp of federal approval upon concubinage, bastardy and the degradation of the Negro woman, deprived by its provisions of the protection of the institution of matrimony.

In the name of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of twelve million colored Americans, and especially in the name of the colored womanhood of America, we urge you to so amend your marriage bill as to strike out any prohibition of intermarriage between white persons and persons of color.

(Signed)

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON.  
Before Senator Capper's assurance was obtained, the Association telegraphed to Miss Hallie Q. Brown, President of the National Association of Colored Women, urging her organization to protest at once to Senator Capper against the anti-intermarriage clause of the bill.



# BRITISH NONPLUSSUED BY "WHITE NEGRO"

A Peculiarity In One Soudanese Family to Give Birth to White Skinned Children.

LONDON, April. The principal medical officer of the Egyptian Government Hospital at Port Said, writing to The Lancet, reports the admission to the hospital of an albino Negro, aged 25, with a perfectly white skin of curious shade and texture brown eyes and flaxen hair. His father and mother were typical black Sudanese. They had a daughter and another son, both now dead, who were also white.

## INTERMARRIAGE

## 'DREAM' HAUNTS BOSTON EDITOR

Afraid White Women Would Desert Own Race in Case Color Bars Lowered

12-8-23

A few weeks ago the Boston Herald gave considerable space to the Chicago Defender in its editorial column. The attitude of the editor and his opinion as expressed in this editorial piqued the curiosity of the editor and publisher of the Defender. Therefore, while visiting Boston, where he was a guest at the annual Harvard-Yale football game, Editor Abbott called on the editor of the Boston Herald. He was courteously received by that gentleman and the ensuing conference proved interesting. This wielder of trenchant pen and phrase, like many white men, had just a smattering of information about the Race, although he did not hesitate to express opinions about us. When it was pointed out to him that the solution of the so-called problem was not so difficult as he seemed to think—that all we asked was a fair show and a clear and even break under the rules of his own Constitution—he shook his head and expressed his fears that if we were given a chance to make living in every walk of life along with white men and women it would lead to intermarriage.

### Can't Trust Women

Here was the crux of his whole argument and his fears. This intelligent white man is unable to trust his own women to take care of themselves and their lives. He assumes that if the Race is given an opportunity to make progress in the world on even terms with him there is no good reason why he will not be as successful as himself and that automatically his women will turn to

race men for mates. Is marriage, then, only a question of dollars and cents, of economic position, where a white woman is concerned? Is the white man the only guardian of purity of race? Where are the scientists who spend their time proving that white and black do not and cannot mix? Where are those staunch upholders of the theory of white supremacy? Where are those white women who are superior (?) to all other women if they must be protected in their strength and superiority by denying to human beings the right to live and produce and consume goods as other races of men do on the ground that they will desert their own men and race?

What has being a bank teller or a street car motorman got to do with marriage? Are we to flatter ourselves that Race men are so naturally attractive to all kinds of women that just as soon as they can advance to worthwhile positions in the business and professional world they immediately become prizes for which white women compete? If we accept the arguments of white scientists these things would seem to be impossible. And yet this is the position of an eminent journalist who daily colors and makes the opinions of thousands of his fellow men.

### Deny Others Justice

White men will cheat you; will deny you justice and a chance for decent livelihood; starve you and kill you because they have a fear that if you are given a man's chance to make good you will do so, and automatically their women will desert them for men they claim to hate and despise. Here are men building up a civilization on fear. They stop at nothing to make it impossible, as they think, for those fears to be realized. This is what you and your sons and daughters must face and fight. The distrust that the white man has for his own women must dictate the terms upon which you are allowed to live and compete with him. As long as he has this fear those terms are going to be harsh and severe. No matter whether he is right or wrong. We pity any white man who carries around with him such a load. We have a great deal of respect and confidence in the steadfastness and loyalty of all women. We do not exclude white women. If there is any ground for his fears then eventually the white man will lose his battle, for we are going to come into our own in spite of him as far as making money is concerned. We are doing it today in the face of enormous handicaps.

When Editor Abbott pointed out to this New England leader that in South America color counted for naught, either in business or social affairs, and that business men from the States seemed able to do business under those conditions when they had to, he was unable to answer. Of course he knew that Americans from the North had tried unsuccessfully to carry their prejudice into Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, and stood confused when they found that the blacks apparently had just as much respect and confidence in their own despite the fact that they faced no limits in social or business matters on account of color.

### Unfaithful Promises

Turning to the window which looked out upon Boston Common, where stands the memorial to the

honor and sacred memory of Crispus Attucks, Editor Abbott said: "What am I to tell our young men about the future? They read their histories and know that from the war of the Revolution down through them all to this last World war their forefathers were promised freedom and better opportunity for their sons. And they know that those promises were kept like the promises of the Germans to the Belgians." He asked had Attucks led the fight in vain. Were those brave souls, believing in that flag for which they died, given their blood in vain—to see their sons and daughters cheated out of life and happiness to appease a nameless fear of selfish white men? And this white man stood abashed and stubborn, knowing in his heart that he was wrong, but unwilling to bow his head before the altar of truth.

### Voluntary Segregation

Dr. George F. Bragg, Jr., of Baltimore, one of our men who has gained the right by his good works over a long period of years to speak with authority on questions affecting the race and its relations with other race groups, takes the position in his letter to the Southern Churchman, quoted in our issue of November 17, which the JOURNAL and GUIDE took long ago, that forced segregation is one thing and voluntary segregation another, and the two are very different. When left free to do it we flock by ourselves, as other race groups do, preferring our own to others in our social and church life, but when forced to do it, we resent violence, even when backed by a law we had no part in making, implied in the force, because there is no constitutional justification for segregating citizens by law.

Commenting on Dr. Bragg's letter the Southern Churchman goes out of its way to confuse the whole matter in the concluding paragraph of its article, as follows: "Of course we all know that there is a certain type of Negro leader whose ambition is to bring about the intermingling of the races. No method of combating this form of leadership is so effective as that of improving the conditions of the Negro within the urban sections occupied by them, and of doing them justice along every line without racial intermingling."

This "Racial intermingling" business is our old enemy, the "social equality" humbug, which the law has nothing to do with any more than it has to do with freedom of religious worship and who shall and who shall not belong to the same church and commune at the same table, and has no relation whatever to the main questions, being voluntary in their operations, while civil segregation is something else, such as separate accommodations in public places, on land and sea, separate voting booths, separate living districts,—there can be no legal civil segregation or justice to those compelled without their consent to accept such. Experience has demonstrated the truth of that. Those segregated will always get the small end of

the tax appropriation out of the common fund and the worst accommodations for which they pay equally with others. 12-1-23

We know of no type of Negro leader whose "whole ambition is to bring about the intermingling of the races," and we doubt if the Southern Churchman could single out by name a baker's dozen such.

White Christianity falls down flat when it draws the color line in the pews, in the pulpit and at the communion table, and it is doing that, it has done that, and it has suffered greatly for doing it, it is suffering greatly now, and it will suffer greatly for doing it. And those who draw the color line in citizenship and the benefits of citizenship, do they not suffer for so doing? Even so.

# Amalgamation—1923.

## FLORIDA IS SHOCKED BY AN ELOPEMENT

Seventeen-Year-old High  
School Belle and Color-  
ed Athlete Disappears  
in Cloud of Mystery

### LETTERS LEFT BEHIND

Correspondence Shows  
Two Met Frequently  
and Decided to Elope

White Plains, Fla., May 31—  
(Enterprise News Service) Ida  
Williams, white, 17, and known as  
the belle of the high school at the  
neighboring village of Carmel,  
suddenly vanished from her home  
Monday, the 14th inst., and to  
date her whereabouts is a mystery.

Early investigations disclosed  
that she eloped with Chester  
Davis.

From a packet of letters found  
secreted in her room, it is reveal-  
ed that Ida was passionately in  
love with Davis, 20, the very dark  
complexioned colored boy who has  
distinguished himself as being  
markedly intelligent and the best  
all-around athlete in the country.

The disclosures have started and  
shocked the white people here-  
abouts, as nothing else can. The  
letters show that Ida, who is the  
daughter of a rich family and so-  
cially prominent, has for a year  
and a half been secretly corre-  
sponding with Davis and cland-  
estinely meeting the young man for  
a year passed. It has leaked out  
from disclosures—frantically en-  
deavored to be suppressed—the  
white girl had boldly gone to the  
colored boy and declared her ad-  
miration. Later on she, just as  
boldly, made affectionate advances  
followed by her declarations of  
love for the dark-complexioned  
hero.

It was also revealed that the boy  
had for some time protest against  
the advances made by her. He  
deprecatd the "mixing up," and  
warned her of the "fearful" con-  
sequence to himself if discovered,  
and she persisted. He begged  
her to desist without avail.

As time wore on, the novelty of  
the trysts and Ida's evident sin-  
cerity overcame young Davis'  
scruples then love had full sway.

The accidental finding of part  
of a torn letter in the girl's room  
first aroused suspicion. Further

frantic search revealed what Ida  
had done.

The girl's parents and relatives,  
with many friends added, rein-  
forced by State troopers, are  
scouring the country to apprehend  
the pair, but indications are that  
they escaped to the North, and  
from faint clues it is surmised the  
elopers are safe in Canada.

The affair has torn white society  
from top to bottom, and great  
bitterness is being shown against  
innocent colored persons because  
of the white and black elopement.  
The Davis boy's parents have dis-  
appeared.





DOROTHY EVERMON

me with' the little girl that was foolish and take away the girl that loves me and is bright. Do you see anything 'fair' about that?" And again she slapped the reporter on the knee and laughed, "Take away the good child and give me the fool!"

#### Child Forced to Leave Home.

"Well, Mr. Cowlshaw came with an officer and said that Dorothy would have to go. Dorothy said she didn't want to go. I says to Dorothy, says I: 'I can't fight against the law, Dorothy. You will have to go.' 'But why do I have to go?' says Dorothy. 'Cause you is white and I is black,' says I. 'What difference does that make?' says Dorothy. 'I don't know, Dorothy; you will have to

pray to God and I will pray to God, and His love, which is above all, will keep you and protect you.'

"So Dorothy went. There was a hearing before Judge Gaffney, but it didn't last long."

"Was there anything said about the mother?"

"No, I don't think there was," answered Mrs. Lewis. "It only took a short time, and then Dorothy went off with Rev. Mr. Klingberg."

#### Klingberg Turns Her Away.

"I stayed away from Klingberg's for a month, didn't go near the person until he died. You know place, but every night I prayed to him. You must know him. He God to take care of Dorothy and preached in Waterbury and all show me the right way. At the end around the state." And Mrs. Lewis of the month I went to see her, and hunted up from its place on the wall

she was filled with joy. She threw the framed countenance of the late her arms around my neck and told Rev. Milton Anderson. me to be sure to come next Sunday. "Dorothy was baptized in this church and she likes to go there. But I said I would. she can't go there any more. Mr.

"I went next Sunday, with a little bag of candy for Dorothy. The attendants at the institution said I am an American," says Dorothy. could not see her because I came only 'Why do I have to hear Swedish?' a short time ago.

"I went to Mr. Klingberg and asked him if I could see Dorothy. He said I could not. 'Didn't you see the sign,' he says, 'that visitors can come only once a month?' 'I did not see the sign,' says I. 'I told Dorothy I would surely come, and she is looking for me.'

"But he would not let me in. I could not see the child. I says to Mr. Klingberg, says I: 'You may be a preacher, says I, 'but the love of God is not in your heart. If it was in your heart you would let me see Dorothy.'

#### Dorothy Runs Away.

"The child was heartbroken. Afterwards she came to me from school. 'Mamma,' she says, 'I don't like it at Klingbergs. I want to be with you at home.' She was a sight. Her hair was uncombed, and such clothes she had on. "Here they are. I kept them." Mrs. Lewis displayed a second hand overcoat very much the worse for wear, and a child's dress, not over clean.

"That dress is all she had all winter," she continued. "The same dress, and did you ever see such a disreputable coat?" "I put her in some clean clothes and she stayed with me, but she was all a-tremble, for fear that Klingberg would come after her.

"She said that she did not like the place. At night, when she wanted to go to the bathroom, it was not allowed. The attendants would not permit it, and the children had to suffer or else be whipped with a stick on the bare skin if they stole away to the bathroom.

"Now do you think that is right?" Mr. Klingberg and Mrs. Klingberg may not know all about this, for they are asleep, but Dorothy is a truthful girl. Many children I have had, and if they wanted attention in the night I saw that they had it, and if they were too young I would get up myself and see that they had delivered. When the call comes, it comes.

"Another thing troubled Dorothy. She wanted to go to her own church. We go to a white church on Franklin square. Rev. Mr. Landers is the pastor. It used to be Rev. Milton Anderson until he died. You know place, but every night I prayed to him. You must know him. He God to take care of Dorothy and preached in Waterbury and all show me the right way. At the end around the state." And Mrs. Lewis of the month I went to see her, and hunted up from its place on the wall

"They took Dorothy away and the poor child was frightened to death." "What are your plans for Dorothy if she stays with you?"

"Dorothy is smart as a whip. When she gets older she will work. She will earn her living. She can take care of herself when she is older. Don't you worry about that.

"Sure, you can have the picture. Only be sure to send it back. Now I haven't said anything bad, have I? The truth is the truth, and all I want to tell you is the truth, nothing more. Stick to the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

HARTFORD COURANT  
NOVEMBER 2, 1923

#### WHITE WOMAN TAKES POISON, SAYS NEGRO HUSBAND UNFAITHFUL

#### Windsor Ave. Roomer Takes Dose of Bichloride of Mercury.

Mrs. Frances Williams, 22, a white woman, is in the Hartford Hospital in a serious condition as the result of taking a dose of bichloride of mercury with suicidal intent because her husband, William Williams, a negro, she said, had been unfaithful to her. It will take several days before the hospital authorities can determine whether or not the poison will prove fatal.

Mrs. Williams took the poison in a room she had been occupying at 313 Windsor avenue early last night. Jerry Cheney, also colored, told Policeman George Spellman that a woman roomer at his home had taken poison. After the policeman had administered emetics, Mrs. Williams was taken to the hospital, where she again said her negro husband had been unfaithful to her and she wanted to die. She recently came here from Springfield, Mass. She and her husband had not been living together for the past month.



# Welfare" Workers Rob Child of Only Mother She Ever Knew Little Girl Deserted By White Parents, Reared Lovingly By Negro Woman, Placed In "Home"

**Dorothy Evermon Wants Her Mammy Lewis And Foster  
Mother Desires Little Waif But The Law—Color  
Blind For Eight Long Years—Becomes Interested  
And Now Sees The Difference Between a White Skin  
And a Black One.**

Who will have the custody of pretty Dorothy Evermon, nine and a half year old white New Britain girl? Mrs. Ann M. Lewis of 25 Franklin street, the colored woman who has had her in her home since the child was six weeks old, of the Children's Home, of Rev. Dr. J. E. Klingberg, lately appointed the child's guardian?

Judge of Probate B. F. Gaffney says the institution shall have the child, and Superior Court Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin, in a habeas corpus proceeding brought before him, sustains Judge Gaffney.

Mrs. Lewis, represented by George W. Crawford, colored lawyer of New Haven, contends she should have the child as she has paid the expense of bringing her up and because the child wants to remain in her home.

So heartbroken is the attractive and bright little Dorothy at the thought of being away from her foster mother she breaks away from the Klingberg institution every time she gets a chance and runs back to the humble Lewis home.

Despite the instruction the Klingberg institution gives her concerning Judge Marvin's ruling in the habeas corpus proceedings and will argue the color line, Dorothy refuses to be convinced. She sees no wrong in the matter before the supreme court of Connecticut.

## Loves "Mother" Best

Dorothy, who is a bright child and a pupil in the Monroe Street school, New Britain, showed conclusively how she stood on the question in controversy at the conclusion of the hearing before Judge Marvin. She ran from Mr. and Mrs. Klingberg, threw her arms about the neck of Mrs. Lewis and sobbed:

"They can say what they want to about you, but I love you, Mama—I love you best of all."

Thus did she express the affection she felt toward the woman who had brought her up from a baby, paid for her clothes, worked for her and taught her the duties of life. No law of New Britain or Connecticut could kill in her heart the affection which was all she had to offer for kind treatment and a pleasant home.

Not a cent has Mrs. Lewis received for Dorothy's board since she was a few months old, and she is not asking for any. All she wants is to have the child happy.

## Child of Romance

It is a long story—the story of Dorothy's life—and it goes back to the romance of a Church Street restaurant girl of New Britain and a Bristol editor and printer. The restaurant girl, who was an excellent pastry cook, was named Evermon. She is Dorothy's mother. The man in the case was Charles W. Eaton, well known Bristol job printer and formerly editor of a Bristol paper.

The Evermon girl went to Supt. Hart, of the New Britain charities department, after Dorothy was born and asked for his advice where to place the baby, for she could not take care of it and work, too. Mr. Hart recommended Mrs. Ann Lewis, who made a practice of taking children to board. When the Evermon girl went to see Mrs. Lewis, the latter had four small children on her hands and said she could not possibly take another baby.

The baby was taken elsewhere, but the place was not satisfactory, and two weeks later the young mother brought it to Mrs. Lewis' home and besought her to take it. This she reluctantly did.

The mother paid board for a few months and then went to Pennsylvania in search of other employment and was not able to keep up the payments. She wrote to Mrs. Lewis stating the father of the child would pay her. He made a number of payments, but finally these ceased.

Poor Dorothy was left without any one to pay her board, which was \$3 a week. Mrs. Lewis had become attached to the child. The mother wrote from Pennsylvania that she would pay when she could. So the child remained, and was brought up in the Lewis home.

Some of the children raised by Mrs. Lewis are colored. Some are white. Mrs. Lewis is an excellent type of her race—kind hearted and interested in the children boarded with her. She has photographs of those she has had, some of them for a year or two, and some for longer times. At the present time she has two white children with her, as well as colored children.

## Mother In Injured

Dorothy's mother wrote to Mrs. Lewis from time to time, showed an interest in Dorothy's welfare and expressed herself as pleased with the care received.

Then came the fateful accident. The young woman was employed in a hotel in Philadelphia, and the hotel burned and she was injured as a result of the catastrophe. She was incapacitated from earning her living, let alone taking care of the child, and the prospects were not bright of her ever being able to have the child with her.

Mrs. Lewis, the colored "mother," did not turn away the child because of this turn in the tide of fortune. She hated to turn her over to an institution. She made life as pleasant for her as possible. She sent her to school and sent her to Sunday school in a white folks' church.

In short, she gave Dorothy a better home than many children have, and better than her own mother would have been able to provide had she had the means to provide it. She knew how to handle children, and children like her. She is respected by those who are acquainted with her, and there is no complaint of the manner in which she takes care of the children entrusted to her. Her motherly nature places her in a class different from those who run "baby farms" wholly with mercenary purposes in mind.

## Dorothy Is Seized

Then came a new administration in the New Britain charities department. Supt. Hart died, and William Cowlshaw succeeded him. Not knowing, possibly, of his predecessor's action in recommending the Lewis home to the Evermon woman nine years previous, Supt. Cowlshaw

proceeds to take action. He learns a white child, nearly ten years old, is in the home of a negro family. He thinks this is not right. He brings the matter to the attention of the New Britain probate court.

So, in the month of January, this year, Dorothy Evermon is taken away with force and arms, according to the peace in such cases made and provided, from the Lewis home, which was as dear to her as ever a child's home may be, and was brought before the probate court.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Klingberg, who runs a children's home, was appointed guardian of Dorothy, and Dorothy was taken to the institution, and there she is, except at such times when she can run away and return to the Lewis homestead.

In order to give Mrs. Lewis some reward for her past efforts, the charities department suggested she send in a bill for Dorothy's board to the city. This she did, a bill for \$1,482 for the 492 weeks Dorothy had been at the home. But there was a question whether the city could pay the bill, as it was impossible to ascertain that the child was born in New Britain.

## Love More Than Money

The city, however, seemed to be anxious to make some monetary recompense to Mrs. Lewis, and it was while this matter was in the process of negotiation that Lawyer Crawford was employed by Mrs. Lewis. The lawyer and her friends, it is said advised Mrs. Lewis to let the child go and take what money the city offered, but by this time Mrs. Lewis had become so distressed by Dorothy's pleas to be allowed to return "home" she refused to dicker any further with money matters.

It seemed to her like selling the girl who showered such affection upon her, and she decided to insist upon her rights to have the child in her custody, as that is what the child wants.

In accordance with this wish, Lawyer Crawford brought a writ of habeas corpus in the hope of getting her away from the Klingberg institution.

The Klingbergs and the city of New Britain, represented by Corporation Counsel John E. Kirkham and Attorney Donald Gaffey, fought the application before Judge Marvin a week and a half ago and were successful, Judge Marvin expressing confidence in Judge B. F. Gaffney, the New Britain probate judge, saying he thought Judge Gaffney would not appoint Rev. Dr. Klingberg guardian until he had thoroughly inves-



tigated all the facts in the case.

### Is Mother Alive?

Lawyer Crawford asked a chance to introduce evidence that the real mother of Dorothy is alive. This was not granted by Judge Marvin. The New Britain lawyers argued this point could not be raised in a habeas corpus proceeding, that there were two other remedies, appeal from the probate court or appeal from the probate court's appointment of Klingberg as guardian.

Lawyer Crawford, who has been a clerk of a probate court himself, thinks Judge Marvin should have allowed him to introduce evidence that Dorothy's mother is alive.

"Is she alive?" a HERALD man asked Lawyer Crawford.

"Most certainly," answered Lawyer Crawford.

He said Mrs. Lewis had a letter from the mother within the past two years, and he is obtaining further evidence along this line.

Mr. Crawford said he did not wish to be placed in the light of criticising Judge Gaffney. He thought little consideration was given to the fact there might be a parent living.

"How does Mrs. Lewis come in for a claim on the child?" Mr. Crawford was asked.

"She was in the mother's place, 'in loco parentis,' the lawyer replied. "She was authorized by the mother to care for the child, and the mother has from time to time expressed her satisfaction with the manner in which the trust has been fulfilled. She is the representative of the mother in Connecticut."

"Anyone has the right to ask for a writ of habeas corpus if he thinks a person is being detained unlawfully; but Mrs. Lewis, as the representative of the mother, has a still stronger right to have the whole subject reopened."

Corporation Counsel Kirkham contended that although Mrs. Lewis formerly had a state license to have a babies' home for white children as well as colored children, the license since 1922 is only for colored children. To this Lawyer Crawford points out she still has white children at her place and they are permitted to stay there.

The New Britain lawyers contended Mrs. Lewis had no standing in court, not being the mother or related to the child and that the best interests and welfare of the girl required she remain at the children's home.

No witnesses were called to the stand, although several were present, prepared to testify. Among the witnesses for the defense were Rev. Dr. Klingberg and wife, Charlotte Albertine of the State Bureau of Child Welfare, and Supt. Cowlshaw of the New Britain Charities department.

Dorothy was the most interested spectator, and she was dying to get into the witness stand and tell ev-

erybody what she thought about the situation. She did not get an opportunity, but as soon as the proceedings were over, she made the wild rush to Mrs. Lewis' arms and told her how she loved her. This dramatic scene does not appear in the records of the case, but it tells the world what the person most concerned thinks.

## Ann Lewis Tells How She Saved Life of Homeless Child Wrenched From Her By State

### "God Spoke In My Heart" Says Colored Woman Telling How She Took White Woman's Babe And Treated It As Her Own—"No Whiter Now Than Eight Years Ago" Is Her Biting Comment.

Mrs. Ann Lewis of 25 Franklin street, New Britain, colored foster child, she is unhappy." And she exhibited the photograph taken last and a half year old white child, is fall on a Shetland pony that a traveling photographer led from house to house. Dorothy is a prisoner in the Chil-

dren's Home on Rackliffe Heights conducted by Rev. Dr. J. E. Klingberg, who was appointed her legal guardian.

"She is not the same woman," says be," continued the dark "mother." Mrs. Robert Lewis, her daughter-in-law, to whom the HERALD man rumors of wars, for such things must went. "Will she talk to you? Sure needs be, and the end shall not be she will. If there is anything she yet. Then come lies when there will talk about it is Dorothy. You should be truths, and false Christs. I do think that time has come. Everybody in the neighborhood "That Dorothy, mind you, I raised that child from death. Here she lay

So a visit was made to the hum-right in my arms, with nothing but ble Lewis home, from which in Janu-skin on her bones, and I thought she ary last Dorothy Evermon was would die. Only three weeks old taken, the only home she ever had, when her mother brought her. And because welfare workers discovered now she is as well and strong as any that she was white and Mrs. Lewis child.

It is a simple home, the rear half and it was with the love of God. If of a house, and the little white boy it hadn't been for the love of God she who was playing in the yard cheer-never would be alive.

fully gave directions to come around "And the love of God lay between to the back door. He had a train of us, and it is with us today. Dorothy cars near the back steps and was a good child. And she loves me having the time of his life. The and is unhappy at the home where train consisted of tin pans or dishes, she is now. Surely the time is come each loaded with dirt, seven of them, when they speak truth and it is not all in a line with a dish of extraor-truth. We want justice, and do you think it was justice to take my Doro-

The boy was four and there was athy away like that? I don't think girl of six. Both are white. A col-the's justice. "She goes to school and to Sunday premises. A white family lived in school. Every night in the hot weather she had a bath, and I send Would Mrs. Lewis tell me about her to school clean from top to toe, Dorothy? She certainly would. She and her clothes is kept good, and it took her hands out of the washings these hands here that did it all, and ushered her listener into the Nobody else loved Dorothy, nobody front room and into the best rocker else looked after her but me. I bought her clothes and I brought her in the house.

She is an intelligent, kindly faced up with the love of God. "mother," a grandmother, but full of "It must have been God. You

work yet, and fully capable of managing babies.

"You want to see Dorothy? Poor mother of Dorothy Evermon, nine months old, is fall on a Shetland pony that a traveling photographer led from house to house.

### Raised with God's Love.

"These be perilous times, yes they be," continued the dark "mother." "You know there was to be wars and wars, for such things must be, and the end shall not be she will. If there is anything she yet. Then come lies when there will talk about it is Dorothy. You should be truths, and false Christs. I do think that time has come. Everybody in the neighborhood "That Dorothy, mind you, I raised that child from death. Here she lay

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She is an intelligent, kindly faced up with the love of God. "mother," a grandmother, but full of "It must have been God. You

don't suppose the Devil had anything to do with it, do you?" and she leaned over and slapped the reporter on the knee with a happy release from her serious vein.

"Ask anybody here about Ann Lewis and ask them if they can put a finger on her. Ask 'em.

"I didn't see how I could take that child, nohow. That mother came and she asked me and I said 'No. I have four little children here now and I can't take another.' She went away and she came back with a written recommendation from Superintendent Hart of the New Britain charity department. But still I said 'No.' She took her to another place, but a few days later she comes back to me and says, 'Miss Lewis, you must take my baby. Mr. Hart says you will treat her good,' and so I takes the child.

### Mother Watches Mother.

"It was God spoke in my heart. I thought it was a 'blue baby' and I thought it would die. Dr. Dunn, the city doctor, came and he thought it would die, too, but he said there was a chance, and if I did what he said the baby might live.

"I said, 'Doctor, I do whatever you tell me,' and I did. I raised her on Nestle's Food. It cost a dollar a box, but it worked. But my, how poor and skinny that child was.

"Every Saturday night the mother came to my house with the \$3. She worked in a restaurant on Church street and was a fine pastry cook.

"She would come to the door and look in and I wouldn't know that she was there. She was watching me with the baby. One time she stayed all night. She would say: 'Miss Lewis, I don't know a place in this wide world where my baby would get better care than with you. I am glad I brought her here.

### Father's Promises Fail.

"After four months she told me she had a promotion, but it meant going out of town. She was going to Philadelphia to work in a hotel. She would send me what she could.

"I remember now how many times just before she went, I would look up and see her standing in the doorway watching me and I didn't know she was there, and she would say: 'Miss Lewis, I know my baby is in good hands. I can trust you.'

"She went to Philadelphia, but could not meet the payments. She said that the father would pay me. He did, for a while. Charles W. Eaton of Bristol—he runs a print shop on North Main street, he and his son—he came to see me and paid me a little. But it did not keep up long. A dollar or two at a time.

"I went to Bristol to see him and he said that when business was good he would pay me \$100 or \$200 or something like that, but business did not get good. This was before the war. Later Mr. Hart sent an officer

out to see Mr. Eaton and he didn't like it.

### Mother Hurt in Fire.

"Then came the fire in Philadelphia. The mother, who was working in the hotel, was terribly injured, burned, and she wrote to me that she was unable to earn her living, to say nothing of paying for Dorothy. I don't just remember the name of that hotel. About eight years ago, I think. It was a big fire.

"Well, I didn't see how I was going to get anything for Dorothy, but I said that the Lord would provide and there was nobody to look after the child but me.

"When she was five or six years old I went to Mr. Hart, and I says to Mr. Hart, says I, 'what am I going to do with Dorothy?' And he says: 'If anybody comes along that wants her, let them have her.'

"That didn't look very good to me and I didn't look for anybody very hard. Finally somebody was willing to take Dorothy, but I said that I thought I ought to have something to pay me for bringing her up, but they didn't want to give anything, so Dorothy stayed.

### Welfare Workers Interfere.

"Last winter, Mr. Cowlshaw, the new superintendent of charities, came to my house and said: 'Miss Lewis, we got to take Dorothy away.' and I says, says I, 'What for do you have to take Dorothy away?' and he says, 'Because she is white.'

"She ain't any whiter now than she was eight years ago, is she?" says I.

"He says there is a law. "Since when is this law?" says I. I tells him that I don't think there is such a law, that it is some law that a few people have got together and passed by themselves.

"He tells me that the 'Well-fair' people have been investigating and they think Dorothy ought to go. These 'well-fair' people, he says, push through anything they set out to do, and I had better do as they say.

"Where do they get the name 'well-fair'?" I says. 'I don't see nothing fair nor well about it.'

### City Gives Her Fool Child.

Hereupon Mrs. Lewis broke off her narrative to show a photograph of a little white girl that the city "adopted her with." The child was mentally deficient, and after she had gotten to a certain grade in school the teacher said she could learn no more and the teacher went to Hartford and had her sent to the school in Mansfield. "You work too hard over that child," the teacher told Mrs. Lewis. "It is not right for you to be legally responsible for her."

"That is what the city done," continued Mrs. Lewis. "They 'adopted

Amalgamation — 1923.

Colorado.

DENVER COL. POST  
OCTOBER 7, 1923

## WIFE NOT A NEGRESS, SAYS MEXICAN INDIAN WITH NEGRO BLOOD

Mrs. Samuel Spates, who plunged from a three-story window at 2126 Arapahoe street Thursday night, is not a Negress, as noted in newspaper accounts of her fall, but is a Mexican according to her husband.

"My wife is a full-blooded Mexican born in Chihuahua City, Mexico," says Spates. "My mother was a Mexican and my father was an Indian, but I have Negro blood in my veins. Despite my Negro blood, I regard myself as a Mexican, because I was reared by a Mexican family."



Amalgamation-1923.

# BLACK ORGANIZATION MAKES STRONG FIGHT AGAINST SOCIAL EQUALITY

WHITE MAN IS DEAD AND NEGRO WOMAN IS DYING FROM ATTACKS BY UNKNOWN PARTY WORKING FOR PURITY OF THE RACE IS BELIEVED.

## OFFICERS BAFFLED, NO ARREST IS MADE

*Birmingham Report*  
Heavy Axe May Have Been Used To Accomplish The Deed And Methods Used To Confuse Officers.

From all indications there is a strong feeling on the part of whites and blacks of Birmingham and Jefferson County to discourage social intermingling of whites and blacks. There is no doubt one or two mysterious organizations operating in Birmingham that render punishment in various forms for practices of this kind.

From what happened Saturday night, it seems that there is also an organization composed of Negroes that is seeking to keep the race pure and their method is to kill both parties who would indulge in such social liberties as was shown in the act of Saturday night. J. B. Turner, 36, 915 First Avenue, North, a white man and paperhanger, is dead and Lillie B. Bell, 35, Negro woman is dying from an attack by unknown parties which occurred at the home of the woman, 518 North Twenty-third Street, Saturday night, January 6th.

The attack Saturday night is the fifth one of its kind since early in November, 1921. It is believed that the Negro people or a certain group of them have decided to do away with Negro women and white men who would indulge in crossing the line and defiling both races by such practices. It is reported that no arrests have been made in either of the cases and officers and leaders of both races are baffled over the situation because there is no method or plan by which an investigation can be made with any certainty of success. Various comments are being made and all lead to the point that practices of social intermingling by white men and Ne-

gro women or vice versa will not be tolerated in this district.

Turner, who received several blows to his head with a heavy instrument, was found near the steps in front of the woman's house, while the woman was found in the alley, approximately 40 feet from Twenty-third Street. The hands of both victims were securely bound together with a heavy rope. A hatchet or small axe, police believe, was the weapon used by the slayers.

The assault, which is thought to have occurred at 8:45 o'clock, apparently occurred in the house, in the opinion of City Detectives George M. Bragan and R. J. Walton, who investigated, as blood stains in the room indicated they had fallen of the floor and remained there some time. One large pool of blood was found by a chair and another a few feet from the door.

First knowledge of the attack became known at 9:15 o'clock when R. J. Busack, residing at 522 North Twenty-Third Street, attracted by the groans of the victims, discovered the couple and promptly notified police headquarters. Although their clothing was heavily clotted with blood, it did not appear to have been disarranged, according to police, and it is believed both were surprised in the attack.

Both the man and woman were in a dying condition when found and rushed to hospitals. Turner, who was taken to St. Vincent's by Ridout's, expired a few minutes before midnight, while at 2 o'clock Thursday morning the woman was still alive, according to Hillman authorities.

Turner, according to attendants at St. Vincent's, received one blow over the right eye, one on the right side of his skull and another on the top of his head, which fractured the skull in several places. The injured Negress was struck four times over the head, which similarly fractured her skull.

According to Detectives Bragan and Walton, it is apparent that the assailant used a heavy hatchet or axe, as gashes on the scalp of the victims severed their scalps and crushed their skulls. No trace of the

weapon could be found, and it is believed the murderers carried it with them when they departed.

## THREE ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH LATEST AXE MURDER

*Italian and Wife Struck Down in Birmingham Store Wednesday*

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 24.—Three men were arrested late today and held in connection with the attacks last night upon Mr. and Mrs. Luigi Gitellaro Gitellaro, who were struck down in the Gitellaro shop by some person who used an axe. The police refused to make public the names of the men. The axe with which the attacks were made was found by detectives. It is believed now by police that robbery was the motive of the assailant although a diamond ring on Mrs. Gitellaro's hand and nearly \$1,000 in postal savings were untouched. Neither of the victims had regained consciousness, it was said by hospital authorities.

Gitellaro has a slim chance to recover; the woman will die; surgeons said.

Solicitor James G. Davis of the Jefferson county circuit court, entered actively into the investigation late today. The solicitor employed an expert Italian interpreter and launched a widespread inquiry on his own account.

The axe assault list reached 24 with the attack upon Gitellaro and his wife, police stated. Nine of the 24 died from the effects of injuries. These crimes, so similar in nature as to be classed by authorities as "axe murders" and "axe assaults" cover a period since the summer of 1921, with the exception that two persons were slain in 1919. In 1921, there were ten assaults and three deaths; in 1922 there was recorded eight attacks and three deaths, while so far this year there have been four assaults and one death.

In all but three cases the victims have been foreigners or persons of foreign extraction.

Other attacks including six alley assaults in which negro women and white men were victims also have been recorded, but these are believed by the police to have been the work of an organized gang of negroes which so far has not been connected with the axe murders and axe assaults upon foreigners and other merchants.

Few arrests have been made and no conviction has resulted in any case. Two negro men are now under indictment in connection with the attack, the evidence against them is said to be not of a convincing character.

Alabama.

## BLACK K. K. K. MOVES TO PREVENT SOCIAL MINGLING OF RACES

*Pittsburgh Courier*  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 19.—The Birmingham Reporter prints the following story of a kind of black Ku Klux operating in Birmingham to keep the races pure. The Reporter says:

"From all indications there is a strong feeling on the part of whites and blacks of Birmingham and Jefferson county to discourage social intermingling of whites and blacks. There is no doubt one or two mysterious organizations operating in Birmingham that render punishment in various forms for practices of this kind."

"From what happened Saturday night, it seems that there is also an organization composed of Negroes that is seeking to keep the race pure and their method is to kill both parties who would indulge in such social liberties as was shown in the act of Saturday night. J. B. Turner, 36, 915 First avenue, north, a white man and paperhanger, is dead and Lillie B. Bell, 35, Negro woman, is dying from an attack by unknown parties which occurred at the home of the woman, 518 North Twenty-third street, Saturday night, January 6.

"The attack Saturday night is the fifth one of its kind since early in November, 1921. It is believed that the Negro people or a certain group of them have decided to do away with Negro women and white men who would indulge in crossing the line and defiling both races by such practices. It is reported that no arrests have been made in either of the cases and officers and leaders of both races are baffled over the situation because there is no method or plan by which an investigation can be made with any certainty of success. Various comments are being made and all lead to the point that practices of social intermingling by white men and Negro women or vice versa will not be tolerated in this district.

"Turner, who received several blows on his head with a heavy instrument, was found near the steps in front of the woman's house, while the woman was found in the alley, approximately 40 feet from Twenty-third street. The hands of both victims were securely bound together with a heavy rope. A hatchet or small ax, police believe, was the weapon used by the slayers.

"The assault, which is thought to have occurred at 8:45 o'clock, apparently occurred in the house, in the opinion of City Detectives George M. Bragan and R. J. Walton, who investigated, as blood stains in the room indicated they had fallen to the floor and remained there some time. One large pool of blood was found by a chair and another a few feet from

the door.

"First knowledge of the attack became known at 9:15 o'clock, when R. J. Busack, residing at 522 North Twenty-third street, attracted by the groans of the victims, discovered the couple and promptly notified headquarters. Although their clothing was heavily clotted with blood, it did not appear to have been disarranged, according to police, and it is believed both were surprised in the attack.

"Both the man and woman were in a dying condition when found and rushed to hospitals. Turner, who was taken to St. Vincent's by Ridout's, expired a few minutes before midnight, while at 2 o'clock Thursday morning the woman was still alive, according to Hillman authorities.

"Turner, according to attendants at St. Vincent's, received one blow over the right eye, one on the right side of his skull and another on the top of his head, which fractured the skull in several places. The injured Negress was struck four times over the head, which similarly fractured the skull.

"According to Detectives Bragan and Walton, it is apparent that the assailant used a heavy hatchet or ax, as gashes on the scalp of the victims severed their scalps and crushed their skulls. No trace of the weapon could be found, and it is believed the murderers carried it with them when they departed."

## RACE INTERMINGLING.

*Birmingham Post-Herald*  
Be it far from this publication or the Negro race to sanction or support any form of lynch law or law violation, and in the discussion of our unalterable position against race intermingling it is not to be understood that we endorse lynch law or any form of punishment not directed by our lawful institutions.

Saturday night in Birmingham a most shocking crime was committed, a white man by the name of Turner and a Negro woman by the name of Bell were found practically dead having been beaten with a heavy instrument and indications are that they were practicing a social relation forbidden by whites and blacks of this community and state. The murder is a startling one, but the practice on the part of white men with Negro women is equally disturbing and vicious in its course and while the means of correction are unlawful the spirit behind the act must be considered righteous and altogether pleasing.

The race is spotted now almost beyond recognition because of the superior disposition and authority of other races. Some restraint is necessary, some check must be had. If a race would stand for anything worthwhile it ought to be because of its pride in race, purity of blood and obedience to the laws and customs



of the land. While this publication deplures the method of punishment, if properly understood, we would venture the assertion that both races are better off without either of the individuals whose passions run counter to the laws and custom of our section.

## White and Negro Citizens Working Together Fail to Find Clue to Axe Wielder Who Murders Victims in Peculiar Manner.

*Callahan* 2-3-23  
(By A. N. V.)  
Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 1.—The mystery surrounding the killings of Colored women and their white paramours during the past few months in this city appears to deepen. The police authorities have worked diligently and specially organized groups of white and Colored citizens have worked hand in hand but their combined efforts to unearth the secret have been in vain.

Wild alarm has prevailed here among a certain element of Colored women since the sensational killing of one J. R. Turner, a white man, and Lillie E. Bell, Turner's Colored concubine several weeks ago. A light weight axe or a heavy hatchet was probably used by the killers. The bodies were frightfully mutilated and in a manner which dramatically linked the circumstances with the similar depredations that have marked the series of crimes that have been shocking the city's populace at odd intervals recently.

There is a strong prevailing belief that the killings are the work of an organization consisting of the Colored and white fanatics who have been advocating "purity of black and white blood" here, with considerable vehemence, during the past year or more. All efforts, however, have failed to connect the killings with the known members of these groups. The police have closely questioned many of these people but nothing has come to light that would throw out the least clue to who is at the bottom of the movement to rid the community of the elements who have been "crossing the line" and criminally mixing the bloods.

The whites seem to be dreading the spread of the movement throughout the South on account, they say, that it might lead to a general situation that would further strain the trend of good feeling between the races which many of them have been active in promoting through the several inter-racial organizations that have sprung into existence recently, especially in this State. They are pointing out that they are sin-

cere in their efforts in this direction and that it will be too bad if anything is allowed to operate that will prevent the growth of this "better feeling between the races" organization.

A goodly number of the Colored folks are shrugging their shoulders and seem to be not unduly alarmed by the peculiar turn that has been given to race relations by the individuals who are carrying on the killing campaign of those who openly defy the edict that the blood of both races shall be kept pure and unadulterated through illicit sexual relations of white men and Colored women.

Where it will all end no one knows at this time. The crimes accentuate a new social sensitiveness on the part of the Negroes and they have instituted a new reason of serious alarm on the part of the whites. Both the white and the Negro Press are carrying columns of matter concerning the situation. In the meantime, both elements of the people are holding their ears to the ground with expectancy of receiving new shocks on a question that has heretofore caused them little concern.



Amalgamation—1923

Arkansas.

in the District.

Arkansas Supreme Court  
Sustains Barring of Chil-  
dren of Alleged Negro  
Blood From School

1-27-23  
Richmond Planet  
ALL DARK SKIN BLACK.

Richmond News Service

(Preston News Service)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 7.—A temporary injunction was denied and the decree of the Montgomery county Chancery Court was affirmed by the Arkansas Supreme Court last Tuesday in the case of Hattie Black and others against the directors of the school district No. 16 to restrain the directors from denying members of the black family the privilege of attending the only school maintained in the district, this school being for white children.

The directors of the school district held that the black children have a trace of Negro blood and therefore, are "colored people" within the meaning of the statute. The Blacks contended that they were of the Caucasian race with a trace of Cherokee Indian blood. The Chancery Court dismissed their case on the ground that the same question had been decided by the Circuit Court, even though the Chancery Court was the proper one in which to bring the suit. The Supreme Court held that it was too late to secure the relief there after having the same relief denied in an action in another court.

The decision on the former appeal was to the effect that there was substantial evidence to sustain the action of the directors in refusing admittance to the children on account of their blood and that the directors should not be controlled by the court. The present action is not an effort to compel the directors to establish another school, but is one to compel them to receive the children into the school for white children.

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ARKANSAS COURT  
BARS COLORED  
CHILDREN OUT  
OF SCHOOL

Deny 'Colored Family Right  
to Attend Only School

# MOBILE WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST PAROLE OF "SHREVEPORT SARAH"

*Pittsburgh Courier*  
League of Women Voters Expose Record of Notorious Mulatto and Threaten Expose of Parties Concerned in Application to Governor Brandon and Appeal to K. K. K. for Relief.  
*Pittsburgh, Pa. 8-17-23*

(Special to Pittsburgh American) victim.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 17.—There was a reaction in this city today on the city, county, state and federal courts paroling of Sarah Simmons, alias and her career here seems to have Sarah Wilson, by Governor Brandon, been longer than in any other city which made a noise loud enough to where she has come into conflict with be heard at the capitol. The matter the authorities. This fact brought the came up as a special order of business statement from one of the women at at a meeting of the League of Women today's meeting: en Voters, presided over by Mrs. "Mobile is the only city and Ala. James Hagan and attended by a crowd bama the only state which would har which showed determination to follow her 'Shreveport Sarah.'"

## Contaminated Youth

The majority of the women who in On coming to Mobile the women, ac- dignantly referred to the parole of the cording to statements at the meeting woman as reported in the newspapers, based on newspaper accounts and offi- assumed that Governor Brandon didcial-looking documents, set up an not know her record here and in other establishment at Broad and Congress states and that the governor had been streets which was raided by Federal hoodwinked by a former official now agents some time ago on complaints in Montgomery and by the representa- that young boys were being sold tions of two Mobile men whose names liquor and "dope" there. The federal were given at the meeting, amid howls officers charged after the raid that of derision and cat-calls. A resolution they had found a full-fledged "hop condemning the governor for issuing joint," in addition to evidence of the the parole was held up until an ex-sale of liquor to boys of tender years. planation can be obtained from him In the recorder's court, "Shreveport in the belief of the women that he Sarah" was given six months imprison- did not know the true facts in the ment for violating the prohibition laws and Recorder Edington told her at the case.

The women came to the meeting time that the court would "drive her armed with records and documents to out of town." prove charges made during the course of their denunciation of the authori- ties. From these records it appeared that Sarah Simmons is a mulatto and that she is known locally as "Shreve- port Sarah." She was brought to Mo- bile about five years ago by a follow- er of the race track from New Or- leans.

## Long Police Record

"Shreveport Sarah" has a police record several yards long and it was claimed at the meeting is the most notorious woman, white or mulatto, that any city in Alabama has ever had to deal with. Evidence was present that she had been driven out of Louisiana, out of Mississippi and from Pensacola, Fla. The record includes prosecutions on prohibition charges, drunkenness, vagrancy, statutory offences, violations of the Federal narcotic laws and various minor cases in which she has served time, paid fines or escaped punishment through a faculty of enlisting the sympathy of wealthy and influential men. She has served one year in the penitentiary at McAlester, Okla., on a narcotic con-

that on a previous conviction she had boasted that she expected a former governor "to meet her at the gates of Speigner prison with a pardon in his hand." No suggestion was made at the meeting that the former gov- ernor even knew the woman, but her boast was taken to mean that she had friends in high places who would see that she did not go to prison.

## Talk of Ku Klux Klan Appeal

Mention of the names of the sup- posed protectors of the woman brought an almost violent demonstration at the meeting, with demands that it go on record as denouncing the actions of these men "whose upholding of the most notorious character in the city was an insult to every white woman in Mobile."

At this point in the meeting a move- ment started which, while not stated in plain terms, could have only one interpretation—that the women in- tended appealing to the local branch of the Ku Klux Klan to take action against the men whose names have been connected with "Shreveport Sarah." This was not put in the form of a resolution, but it was generally understood that some of the women present would carry the case to the secret order.

Another action of the League was to condemn the Mobilians who signed a petition to the governor for the par- doning of "Topsy" Levene, convicted of bootlegging, whose case had been fought through the courts for two years.

Poor "Shreveport Sarah"—humar wreck down in Alabama where the peridy of the sandhiller, degenerate white man, changed the color of a race by his abuse of helpless women; where he robs, bleeds and butchers human beings and natures his off- spring in the brutalities of life. "Shreveport Sarah" is both child and victim of these brutes—wretch these foul curses of humanity hurtled into prison after wrecking her life. The Governor paroles Sarah—to give her another chance. Alabama is in an up- roar—with its white women making most of the noise. Poor "Shreveport Sarah"—miserable offspring of an out- raged Negro mother—and a degenerate white brute wearing the mask of a man.

## NEW YORK CITY WORLD NOVEMBER 6, 1923 TWO MORE AX VICTIMS.

Birmingham Police Seek Assailant of Two in One Night.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—Jane Jackson, a young Negro woman, was hacked to death with an ax last night in a downtown alley and W. T. Conway, thirty, probably will die of injuries.

The death of the woman brought

## THE COLOR LINE IN BIRMINGHAM

There must be a stricter adherence to the color line, especially as it re- gards the social intermingling of the races in Birmingham. This is right, a well established principle and all races would do well to obey the law and the rule.

*The Birmingham Reporter*  
The separation of races has been since time began and will be practiced and rightly so as long as time is. It began in the tribal age. It was in the beginning. It is now. Where there were many tribes of the same color they were separated by languages and small difference of custom. It is in the blood of people. It is in their minds. It is in their hearts. It is nature for like subjects to associate.

11-10-23.  
Whatever civilization might have done, nothing has happened to erase this feeling or stop the course of nature. It seems from some of our dispo- sitions in the criminal circles that by force these laws will be obeyed, even at the peril of life itself. This is a strong determination and when put into action, a convincing one.

*Birmingham Ala.*  
A mysterious murder happened Sunday night in one of our downtown alleys where a Negro woman was killed and a white man so badly wounded that he is not expected to live. They were found in a compromising posi- tion, indicating illicit and unlawful association, and the best survey of all the circumstances goes to show that the disturbing or attacking party was on a mission to stop white men from using unlawfully Negro women. The color line is not in its proper sense a bad thing or a wrong principle, but to make it ef- fective and worthwhile it should be obeyed by all races, groups and classes alike. It is very well known that no punishment adequate to such crime would be rendered against a white man who would so use a colored woman. In other words at the bar of justice in some of the courts of the Southland it might not be considered a crime. Certainly it is wrong. The superior posi- tion, intelligence and protection of the white man should place him above such practices. The inferior position, the lack of protection of the black man make it impossible for him to defend against such an attack and intrusion. If the courts failed him he has failed unless some mysterious hand rescues and saves the race from embarrassment.

The indication of news stories chronicling the many events of this kind infer that some secret movement is on to keep the races separate. We would approve a secret movement or a public movement to keep the races separate, especially in this respect. While we do not endorse wholly nor in part the practice we all must confess that as crude as it is, it's medicine that will cure and will have the proper effect on other such criminals.

It would be pleasing indeed to know the truth of these atrocities and en- couraging, as savage as it may appear in the light of civilization, to know that there is such concrete determination that both races must respect the color line and there will be no social intermingling that involves miscegenation. Our women should be let alone, the honorable ones should be protected at the expense of life and limb, the dishonest ones should be punished along with their corrupt dealers.

number of alley murders to seven, the fifteen deaths have resulted from ax assaults. In addition, eight- een persons have recovered from in- juries inflicted.



## AXE ORDERS BLAMED ON SECRET SOCIETY

### Birmingham's 22d Killing Causes New Police Theory.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—Police to-day worked on the theory that a secret society, seeking to prevent relationship between Negro women and white men was responsible for the killing last night of Jane Jackson, Negro woman, and the wounding of W. T. Conway, white man. They were picked up in an alley, their skulls fractured and their faces cut from blows of an axe. Conway was unconscious and near death.

Death of the Jackson woman increased the death toll in Birmingham's long series of axe assaults to twenty-two, while the list of wounded now stands at eighteen.

Anonymous letters which police received after several previous murders declared that a secret organization was determined to break up immorality between the races.

LOBOKEN N. I. OBSERVER  
NOVEMBER 6, 1923

The opinion prevalent in Birmingham, Ala., concerning the murder of a negro woman and fatal wounding of a white man is that the crimes were committed by a negro secret society formed to prevent intimacy between the blacks and whites. The theory is based on anonymous letters which have come into the possession of the police.

#### NEGRO WOMAN AXE VICTIM

*Montgomery*  
White Man in Dying Condition From  
Attack in Alley

*Admission*  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 4.—Jane Jackson, negro woman, is dead and W. T. Conway, white man, is in a dying condition as the result of axe blows inflicted on them by an unidentified person in an alley tonight. Seven similar attacks have occurred in the last few years in Birmingham.

Amalgamation—1923.

## WHITE MAN MARRIED TO COLORED WOMAN SAYS HE FEARS MURDER

Has Father-in-Law Arrested

Alfred Rainer Tells Police,  
"My Wife's Sister, Wed  
White Man and He Was  
Cut to Pieces"

"My wife's sister married a white man and he was found murdered, all cut to pieces," was the startling statement made by Alfred Rainer, a white painter, 227 East 127th street, whose colored wife had caused George Holloway, her stepfather, to be arraigned in Night Court on a charge of attacking her white husband with a knife. "I'm afraid they're trying to get me now the same way," added Rainer.

His wife, Pearl, a young colored girl, testified that she had been seated with her husband at supper when Holloway, who is over six feet tall, broke in their lock and walked in, brandishing a huge carving knife, and made for her husband. She grabbed a broom to protect him, and Holloway hit her over the head with the broom, she said. Her mother came to their assistance and her husband slipped out and blew a police whistle. Patrolman Cash, of the East 126th street station, who responded, said that Rainer had told him that Holloway was trying to kill him with a 12-inch butcher knife.

Rainer's colored mother-in-law said that Rainer had words with her husband previously in an argument over money. She denied that her husband threatened Rainer with a knife, claiming Rainer had the knife and gave it to his wife, her daughter, to protect him with.

Holloway denied threatening to kill Rainer, claiming he went in for a "friendly talk." Magistrate McAndrews decided, however, that it was not so "friendly" a visit as Holloway made it out to be, and held him without bail for probationary investigation and sentence. Rainer said he would leave the district before he was murdered.

## Married Negro; White Girl Seeks Annulment

Millicent Gwendolyn Williams, white, of 815 Second avenue, through Attorney Max Franklin, obtained from Supreme Court Justice Burr permission to serve summons and complaint through the mails in a suit for annulment of marriage on Vincent Bowen Williams at Barbadoes, West Indies, last Wednesday.

The couple were married there October 19, 1921, and the next day, according to the plaintiff, the defendant deserted her. In July, 1922, she received a letter from him from the West Indies in which he said he had concealed from her that he was a "West Indian Negro."

## PRETTY HARLEM GIRL SUES JEWISH HUBBY

*New York Times*  
Difference of Religion Said  
to Be Cause of Domestic  
Troubles Aired in Supreme  
Court 9-8-23

Mrs. Clara Beasley Langer, an attractive and popular Harlem woman, who until recently lived at West 136th street and St. Nicholas avenue and describes herself as "a person of African descent," brought suit in the Manhattan Supreme Court the other day for annulment of her marriage to Maning Langer, 980 Tiffany street, whom she married May 8, 1922.

Mrs. Langer says she was deceived by promises of her husband, an orthodox Jew, that his family would not object to her because she was a Baptist and that after they were married Langer never took her to the home of his parents and never allowed her to meet his father and mother, who died after the marriage, three sisters, two of whom are married, and an unmarried brother.

The marriage was performed by the Rev. W. P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. She was an inexperienced girl 25 years of age, and her husband told her he was the same age, she says, but she later learned he was 37.

After they were married two weeks, Mrs. Langer says she asked her husband to take her to meet his family several times, but he refused, saying his family would not recognize a Christian and would never receive her into an orthodox Jewish household. Shortly thereafter she declares they separated, and have not lived together since, while Langer went to live with his parents.

Langer has not filed an answer to the complaint. Nothing in the complaint discloses whether the Langer family objected to his marriage because of the color question.

## MARRIED NEGRO—WHITE GIRL SEEKS ANNULMENT

*New York Times*  
New York, August 23, (K. N. F. Service) Millicent Gwendolyn Williams, white, of 815 Second avenue, through her attorney, obtained from Supreme Court Justice Max Franklin, permission to serve summons and complaint through the mails in a suit for annulment of marriage on Vincent Brown Williams, at Barbadoes, West Indies, last Wednesday. 8-31-23

The couple were married there on October 19, 1921, and the next day, according to the plaintiff, the defendant deserted her. In July, 1922, she received a letter from him from the West Indies in which he said he had concealed from her that he was a West Indian Negro.

New York.



ALBANY N. Y. TELEGRAM  
APRIL 22, 1923

BUFFALO N. Y. COURIER  
APRIL 30, 1923

## Negro Held on Slavery Charge By Authorities

### White Woman Colors Her Skin to Escape Eye of the Law

In order to throw off suspicion as to her race, Mrs. Cora Miller, who, according to the Albany police, had been living with a negro named William Davis at 21 Hamilton street, it is alleged, tanned herself about the face, hands and neck with some sort of stain. The deception was discovered when the woman was arrested with Davis by Sergeant Patrick O'Neil, of the second precinct at the instigation of the federal authorities. The negro is charged with violating the federal Mann White Slave act and was committed by United States Commissioner Lester T. Hubbard to await a hearing later. The Miller woman was sent to the House of Good Shepherd.

It is charged by the federal officers that Davis and Mrs. Miller came to Albany April 5 from Westfield, Mass. The woman's original home was in Springfield and later she removed to Chicopee Falls. She is said to have left her white husband and three children when she took up with Davis and came to Albany. Federal Agents Guilfoil and Keefer assisted Sergeant O'Neil in locating the couple and bringing about their arrest.

NEW YORK HERALD  
MAY 11, 1923

## WHITE GIRL OF 17 ELOPES WITH NEGRO

### Pair Caught After Three Day Automobile Tour.

CARMEL, N. Y., May 10.—Chester Davis, aged 30, a negro, was arrested by State troopers in Brewster, N. Y., and committed to the county jail here to-night with five charges against him after he had confessed that he eloped with Ida Williams, a 17 year old white high school girl of Carmel, last Monday and had passed most of the time since then driving around western Connecticut with her in an automobile.

A warrant was sworn out by the girl's mother, Mrs. James Williams, for the arrest of Davis on a charge of kidnapping and he was arrested upon his return to Brewster. Davis made a confession and signed it before William P. Smith, Justice of Peace, this afternoon. He is being held under \$1,000 bail for the grand jury.

## Six Months Sentence for Young White Girl Found at Negro Midnight Frolic

### Eighteen-year-old Miss, Arrested on Vagrancy Charge, Receives Stiffest Punishment Handed Out at Sun- rise Court—Forty Odd Defendants Arraigned, One Too Drunk to Be Tried Is Sent to Sober Up.

Sobbing aloud and shrieking inarticulate words of protest, Magdalene Hoffer, eighteen years old, No. 677 Clinton street, was led from Sunday's sunrise court to the Erie county penitentiary where she had been sentenced to serve six months by Judge Keeler. Her arrest followed many complaints lodged at the Sycamore street station by neighbors residing in the vicinity of Michigan avenue and Clinton street, informing police that a party in full swing at a house nearby was disturbing their slumbers.

The Hoffer girl was the next to the last prisoner arraigned in sunrise and received the stiffest sentence of the forty odd prisoners before the court.

#### Detects White Girl.

Detective Eugene Barry arrested the girl. He told the court that when he arrived at the party it was swinging into the early hours of the morning. About thirty negroes, men and women, were the guests of Elihu Jones, Barry said he had warned the party to subdue its merriment and advised immediate adjournment to a more seemly hour, when out of the corner of his eye he detected a white girl.

His curiosity aroused, Barry declared, he called to her. Surprised at her youth and her apparent unsophistication, the detective questioned her. He placed her under arrest on a vagrancy charge.

Magdalene told Judge Keeler she kept house for her brothers and sisters in Clinton street, that her parents were dead, and said she had had a lot of fun at the party.

One of her brothers told the court that Magdalene left the house Saturday evening saying she was on her way to a party. Where the party was going to be held she refused to disclose, the brother related. Alarmed at lateness of the hour, the brother at length set out to search, he said, but failed to find trace of her. He heard from the police what had occurred, he said.

Magdalene smiled at the court when she first stepped to the rail. As the lines of severity on the court's countenance deepened at the story told of her, her smile lessened and then disappeared altogether. At the end of her narrative she was sobbing quietly.

When Detective Barry tapped her on the shoulder and beckoned her to follow, she was still staring at the judge—disbelief written in her eyes.

### Given Place to Sleep For Next Thirty Days

Gentle snores coming from an empty house at No. 161 Seneca street, caused much alarm from neighbors residing in the vicinity.

A call was sent for police at the Clinton street station. An enquiring night stick broke one pane of glass and awoke Louis Newman from a deep and heavy slumber. In view of the fact that the house was deserted, Newman, he told the court, decided he would sleep there.

"Sleep in the pen for thirty days," responded the judge.

John Lupowski, No. 1047 Broadway swore that Walter Paltowicz, No. 32 Sweet street and Edward Jodernitski, No. 109 Sweet street held him up and gave him a severe beating Saturday night. Both men denied John's story and stated the first time they saw Lupowski was when he ran up with a policeman as they were returning from a party and pointed them out as his assailants. When Lupowski admitted imbibing several "shots" Judge Keeler released the two men and fined John \$10.

### Too Drunk to Be Tried, Is Led Back to Cell

The court interrupted session to enquire concerning an individual seated among the prisoners bent double, his clothing in disarray, his coat and vest in his arms. The individual swayed to the brass rail and announced that his name was George Sietter and that his address was No. 234 Chester street.

"Where's the rest of you," queried the court. Sietter staggered into his clothing. The cop who arrested Sietter informed the court that Sietter was charged with public intoxication, disorderly conduct, resisting an officer and using profane language.

"Is that all?" murmured the court. "He's too drunk to be tried now. Lead him to the hoosegow until he sobers up."

Tiring of monotony they left New York and came to Buffalo. They searched for employment. A department store janitor told them to come back in an hour and he'd have a job for them. They hung around. A job was too precious to lose by not hanging around. Their arrest for "hanging around" was so speedy that no time for explaining was given them, they said. Such was the story told by Lester Smith and Homer Rockaway yesterday in sunrise. Both men said that they had trained dogs at first—

"From dog fanciers to floor walkers, eh," jocularly remarked the court. "Go ahead both of you."

Loud cries in Michigan avenue near Van Rensselaer street attracted the attention of the cop on the beat. Investigation resulted in the arrest of George Robert, negro. Robert called the taxi driver highwayman and synonymous expressions in a high key, said the cop, so for the sake of peace he arrested him. Robert was taxed \$5.

### Negress Has Different Hangout For Ninety Days

Minnie Williams, negress, No. 142 Pine street, hung around and hung around until everybody just naturally got sore at her, complaints at sunrise yesterday avowed.

Asserted one complainant: "She jest come into mah house and lay down on de bed and fall fas' asleep, couldn't do nothin' with her."

Swore another: "She cuss when we tell her to go long away. But she jes laugh and shake her shoulders and call names."

The judge asked: "What have you to say young woman?"

"Humph," said the young woman. "Ninety days," said the judge.

### Hurls Household Wares at Woman; Is Fined \$25

Sounds of broken crockery and crashing furniture brought the policeman on the upper Seneca street beat toward No. 249 Seneca street in double quick time. Oscar Dwald with accurate aim and precision was pelting a woman with family possessions. He was slightly intoxicated, too, added the cop.

"It'll just cost you \$25 for ill-treating your wife my boy," smiled the court.

Oscar smiled too. "That wasn't my wife, judge," he giggled. "Twas a friend of mine."

George Gassett, No. 149 South Division street, denied he's ever been in sunrise court before. The judge believed differently. "Your face seems familiar and I'm taking no chances, ten berries."

"Here's how," uttered William Bentley, Hermitage hotel, pausing in front of the hotel desk Saturday night and pouring himself a stiff drink of ink from the ink bottle. He drank it without a chaser. He had nothing to say to the court and admitted partaking of other fluids before the ink fest.

"It cost him \$10."

### GIRL AND NEGRO IN JAIL.

### Caught After They Had Fled Together in an Automobile.

Special to the New York Times.

CARMEL, N. Y., May 10.—Charles "Possum" Davis, a negro, 32 years old, and Ida Williams, a white girl, 17 years old, who is a high school student here, are in the Carmel jail tonight, having been caught after they had fled together and roamed the country in an automobile. Letters found in the negro's home, the police say, showed that the girl had been infatuated with him for some months. Davis had worked for the girl's father who was superintendent of an estate near here, and used to drive the daughter to Carmel to school.

There are a series of charges against Davis, including the attempted theft of an automobile which he borrowed. Ida Williams is charged with incorrigibility.

## COLORED MAN AND WHITE HIGH SCHOOL GIRL CAUGHT AFTER THEY FLED TOGETHER IN AN AUTOMOBILE

CARMEL, N. Y. June 1. Charles "Possum" Davis, colored, 32 years old, and Ida Williams, a white girl, 17 years old, who is a high school student here, are in the Carmel jail tonight, having been caught after they had fled together and roamed the country in an automobile. Letters found in the man's home, the police say, showed that the girl had been infatuated with him for some months. Davis had worked for the girl's father who was superintendent of an estate near here, and used to drive the daughter to Carmel to school.

There is a series of charges against Davis, including the attempted theft of an automobile which he borrowed. Ida Williams is charged with incorrigibility.

MAY 16, 1923

## Blood Test Will Determine if Father of Child Is White Millionaire or Is Colored

The result of a blood test of an infant to determine whether it is of white or negro race will be introduced at a trial in the Manhattan Supreme Court for the first time in its legal history.

Miss Florence Reddington, a pretty Irish girl, native of County Galway, is the admitted mother. She lives at 40 W. 91st St.

In a suit in which she asks \$150,000 for alleged betrayal she filed an affidavit with Justice Francis B. Delehanty naming Isaac M. Ullman, millionaire corset manufacturer, of New Haven, Conn., married for 31 years, as her child's father.

### Denial Is Filed

Ullman, in a lengthy answering affidavit, denies paternity of the infant. He states records in the Bureau of Vital Statistics give the child's parents as "Arthur and Florence Peters, nee Reddington."

Peters, Ullman says his investigators learned, posed at 311 W. 97th St., as a Brazilian, but is in reality a negro.

According to Ullman, the birth certificate filed by Dr. O. Agnew Spier, 51 E. 96th St., describes the child as "brown." Dr. Spier, Ullman declares, stated he had been implored by Miss Reddington to alter the color designation in the birth certificate to "white."

Peters, Ullman alleges, filed an affidavit with the Health Department, May 17, 1921, 17 days after the child was born, designating its name as Agnew Gamaliel Peters and acknowledging he was the father. The vital records show that the child was baptized at the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

### Blood Test Made

Miss Lucille M. Pugh, Miss Reddington's lawyer, revealed in her affidavit, that she had a blood test of the child made by an anthropologist and that the test conclusively proves the child to be Caucasian.

The astonishing revelation that one of the newest of modern scientific discoveries, thus far only used with partial success by criminal authorities, will pop up in the dry procedure of a court and its value judged by 12 men, comprising a jury, came about a few days ago.



Amalgamation—1923

HAD COLORED WOMAN

HID UNDER HIS BED

High State Official Resigned  
When Clandestine Relations  
Are Disclosed.

2-3-23

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 1—One of the biggest scandals ever visited upon this state was released late Sunday night when police officers visited the apartments of Col. A. D. Watts, commissioner of revenue for the state, and discovered there a young colored woman, whom the colonel concealed under a couch in his rooms when the officers arrived. The woman in question came here from Statesville, Col. Watts' home town, and the police suspected that she and the state officer were carrying on illicit relations clandestinely.

Col. Watts and the young woman were placed under arrest upon charges of immoral conduct preferred by the police. Immediately after his arrest the commissioner admitted his relations with the colored woman and tendered his resignation to Governor Morrison. It was accepted by the governor at once.

Col. Alston D. Watts has for forty years been a "wheel horse" in Democratic politics in North Carolina. He has taken an important part in every strenuous campaign during that time and has held many important public offices. He is a personal friend and political associate of Gov. Morrison.

In the heated campaign to disfranchise the Negro vote in North Carolina Col. Watts covered the state, denouncing the Negro and painting sordid pictures of "social equality" and "Negro domination."

The affair has stirred both races in the state to resentment and moved the thinking people to shame. Many of the leading Democratic papers have severely condemned Col. Watts, while others have sought to minimize his offense as being merely a "personal affair."

NUDE WOMAN  
HIDES UNDER  
LOVER'S BED

Chicago Herald  
2-18-23  
Caught With White Official  
of North Carolina Who  
Now Beks for Mercy

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 9.—Crying like a sloppy-eyed baby, A. D. Watts, commissioner of revenue for the state of North Carolina, broke down and pleaded with policemen who had forced their way into his room and discovered hidden under his bed an undressed woman.

Watts is white. The woman, Grace Grantham, is not white, nor is she Watts' wife.

Following this exposure and the police charges of immorality, Watts sent his resignation to Governor Morrison in one sentence. His resignation was accepted and another man appointed immediately in his stead.

Warrants against Watts, and two others arrested with him, were issued by the police department. He is charged with "aiding and abetting prostitution," and the same charge was placed against the Grantham girl. The other individuals who are involved are Robert McDuffie, an employee of Watts, and Nina Bailey. No warrant was issued for the latter.

#### Raleigh Excited

Raleigh was thrown into a state of excitement when the scandal, involving a high official in state circles under Democratic administration, rapidly spread. Efforts were made to suppress it; bribes were offered for silence so that the commissioner might be saved; his friends, prominent and otherwise, begged, pleaded and tried in vain to keep the affair under cover.

When Watts realized that all efforts at suppression had failed he broke down in tears. He begged the governor to come to see him and friends who visited him in his apartment found him weeping and in a state of despair.

"I've been caught. I'm ruined. I'll not lie. I'll take my medicine," said Watts between sobs.

#### Text of Warrant

The text of the warrant against Watts is as follows:

"A. E. Gleen, chief of police of the city of Raleigh, being duly sworn, says that he is informed and believes that on or about the 28th day of January, 1923, in the city of Raleigh, and in Raleigh township, Wake county, A. D. Watts, did unlawfully and willfully occupy a certain room in the Shepherd building in the city of Raleigh, N. C., the same being on Fayetteville street in said city, for the purpose of indulging in acts of prostitution with one Grace Grantham; and that he did receive and did offer and agree to receive the said Grace Grantham into the said room for the purpose of prostitution and did reside, enter and remain in

North Carolina.

the said room for the purpose of prostitution with the said Grace Grantham."

The warrant against the girl alleges that she "did unlawfully and willfully engage in prostitution with one A. D. Watts, and that she did enter, remain, occupy and reside in a certain room in the Shepherd building on Fayetteville street with A. D. Watts."

McDuffie was involved because Watts had him to secure Miss Grantham and bring her to his apartment. According to the police, the girl, McDuffie and Miss Bailey came to Raleigh from Statesville, the original home of Watts.

#### Story of Raid

Following the raid and the exposure City Detective W. F. Danielly told how it came about.

"It was absolutely accidental," he said. "I was going up the street to answer a call when I saw a man and two women who were not white enter the Shepherd building. I knew they had no business there, and called A. L. Bailey, on duty at the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, to watch them. I went to answer the call. When I came back Bailey told me that the man and one of the women had come down."

The detective told of going upstairs followed by McDuffie, who denied knowledge of the other girl when questioned. On the second floor the officer saw a light in Watts' room through cracks of the door. He knocked in vain, then went to the office of a physician on the same floor to telephone for another officer. McDuffie then hurried to warn Watts. Through the cracked door the former was talking to some one inside when the detective approached. According to the officer, "the door was slammed shut, the light flashed out and McDuffie turned away laughing."

When help arrived the officers knocked on Watts' door. He answered the summons, clad only in his underwear. They told Watts they had information that a woman was in his room and asked to investigate. Watts made no protest. The officers went in, glanced about the sitting room and then started toward the bed room.

"You can't go in there," cried Watts. The police argued and said they must.

"Well, I'll tell you; she has been here, but she's gone now," Watts declared.

The officers turned on the light in the bed room and Detective Danielly looked under the bed. Miss Grantham was concealed there. When she appeared she wore neither skirt nor shirtwaist. Watts crumpled. He dropped on the side of the bed.

"Ain't there some way we can settle this thing?" he asked. He followed the question with many vain entreaties and suggestions, but the police were determined and the arrests followed. All were released on bond through a banker who got in touch with Judge W. C. Harris.

## STRANGE CASE OF MIXED BLOOD AIRED IN COURT

Magistrate Riley Hearing Trial of  
Alleged Father of Illegitimate  
Child.

Boy! Page Mr. Solomon.

Strange mixture of white blood and black, brings to Magistrate S. O. Riley's court one of the most peculiar cases of doubtful parentage brought to public attention in Durham.

Hortense Morris, Negro and dark, charges Bingham Faucette, also brown, with being the father of her two months old white child. Hortense is not married, Bingham is.

Bingham's defense is that the child can not be white and be his. But the mother of the plaintiff alleges she herself is white, despite her dark skin and that her grandchild gets its skin from its great-grandfather. The mother of Hortense declares that her father was white and her mother an Indian.

It is generally accepted, lawyers in the case declare, that Negro blood will often times, in fact generally, crop out in subsequent white marriages and two white parents may have a black child because of remote Negro blood.

But whether it will work the other way is the question. And today Magistrate Riley plays the part of Solomon.—The Durham (N. C.) Sun.

Amalgamation - 1923

Oklahoma

# BLAME IT ON THE PORTER, SAY OLD OKLAHOMA BLUES

*Chicago Defender*  
*Chicago, Ill.*  
Moral Standards Twisted in

State Graced by Tulsa,

Okmulgee and Sapulpa

2-24-23

Just now Oklahoma City is in a spasm of indignation over what it terms the "Negro porter" evil, observes an editorial writer in the Tulsa Daily World. The writer continues:

"We are all familiar with this phase of reform. We have had it to contend with in Tulsa in times past. Mr. Boardman, president of the Welfare league in the Capital city, is credited with this remark:

"If the respectable citizens of Oklahoma City would know how many white women are brought to police headquarters every week, charged with having immoral relations with Negro porters, they would be up in arms."

"And on its own initiative," remarks the World, "this paper says that if the respectable people of Oklahoma City could know how many white men have immoral relations with Negro women and are never heard of at police headquarters they would not be up in arms at all but on the contrary they would be humiliated and would begin to look this wicked and disgusting hypocrisy of reform along racial and sex lines squarely in the face.

## Ultra Purists.

"Will the ultra purists please inform a somewhat cynical editor of the difference in moral fundamentals between black porters acting as procurers and white porters acting as procureres? If procuring is to be tolerated, which is preferable, for the Negro youth to become such, or for the white youth to become debased by such a calling?

"And again: In fundamental morals, wherein is there a greater degree of turpitude for the white woman to cohabit with the Colored man than for the white man to cohabit with the Colored woman? The one, it is true, is visited by summary vengeance in the form of the hangman's noose, the bucket of tar or the singeing elements of the flame fanned by prejudiced and distorted hatred; the very process itself being practiced by many who are themselves habitually guilty of the latter.

"It is perfectly absurd to contend that the picture is overdrawn, that there is the slightest uncertainty about the charge we make, that the number of white men who have crim-

inal relations with Colored women exceed the number of white women who have criminal relations with Colored men more than a hundred to one.

## Whose Guilt?

"The constantly bleaching skin of the Colored man and woman in the very teeth of greater vigilance to prevent any white woman becoming so despolled, is the trumpet-tongued testimony which can never be impeached!

"Let's away with this double and triple standard of morals, race morals and creeds. Let's castigate the crime itself, regardless of who perpetrates it, and above all let's out upon those who have become past masters in the art of running with the hares and trailing with the hounds in such matters."



Amalgamation—1923.

Pennsylvania.

## Mixed Marriage Is Barred in Chester

*The Advocate*  
West Chester, Pa., Aug. 25.—The color line was drawn in Chester county by the Clerk of Courts when William H. Flowers, 18, a Negro, of Downingtown and Miss Mary Agnes Riley, white, 17, of Fishersville, appeared here and requested that a marriage license be issued to them. The request was refused.

Amalgamation—1923.

South Carolina.

**Found White Officer  
"Intimate" With Race  
Woman; Shot Him Down**

*Fittsburgh*  
South Carolina Court Sets  
Record When Youth Is  
Tried, Convicted and  
Sentenced to Chair in 72  
Hours. *Pa.*

**Sentence Commuted to  
Life Imprisonment**

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 20.—  
(By A. N. P.)—On suspicion that he  
was the person who killed Police-  
man George Burroughs at the home  
of a colored woman with whom Bur-  
roughs is said to have been intimate,  
William Thompson, a young colored  
man of this city, was tried, convict-  
ed and sentenced within seventy-two  
hours after his arrest for the crime,  
to be electrocuted. Later his sen-  
tence was commuted to life impris-  
onment by the presiding judge. The  
Minter Homes Company, a white  
concern for whom Thompson work-  
ed, ~~procured counsel for his defense.~~



# WHITE MAN KILLED AS MISTAKEN FOR NEGRO; 1 WOUNDED

## GETTING 'EM TOLD

By C. F. RICHARDSON.

### "GOOD-LOOKING NEGROES."

Hon. William Joseph Simmons, imperial "emperor" of the kluxers, according to press reports, paid the colored race a high compliment in his recent Beaumont speech, when he uttered the following statement: "Why, you even have the best looking Negroes I have ever seen here."

The "emperor," undoubtedly, was not just finding out that fact, was he? Being the "know all" and "see all" highcockalorum, his royal highness should have taken cognizance of this racial pulchritude long since.

Not only have Beaumont and other Texas cities such goodlooking Negroes that they compelled this mighty potentate to make public acknowledgment of this fact, but if he had visited "heavenly Houston" and had gone to the Lincoln or Ideal theater or had stood for a few minutes at the corner of Milam Street and Prairie Avenue, he would have concluded that there was a recess in heaven or either Saint Peter had been careless with the gate.

"Yeth thur," Bre'r "Emperor," Texas grows and develops the best in any line, for if it had not been for Texas your great and noble order would not have enjoyed such a large and gullible membership.

Texas Negroes are not only "good looking," but they are good citizens, which is more to be desired than mere outward looks.

They are, in the main, thrifty, honest, law-abiding (do not believe in superlegal methods and invisible governments to supersede and overthrow the visible government), home-owning, tax-paying, decent, respectable, educated, and represent the best that can be found anywhere in the confines of this great republic.

They are educating their children for further usefulness and have no regrets for the past and no fears for the future, provided colored men can be the fathers of all the children that are born into the race.

They are somewhat tired, Brother "Emperor," of fathering and providing for colored children whose fathers had no colored antecedents, and while you and your brave colleagues are trying with might and main to make the white race "supreme," colored Texans and Americans ask that you put forth a little effort to help them keep their race "pure" and unspoiled from foreign despoilers and their ilk.

But when you said colored Texans

were the best-looking Negroes you had ever lamped with your optics, "you certainly said that right!"

And there are many more within and without your organization or organizations that think as you do and many of these can speak with authority and from experience.

This compliment, coming from such a distinguished character as you, is indeed a tribute and encomium, yet the half has not been told nor has the fourth been seen.

The next time you visit Texas, may we not insist upon you paying "heavenly Houston" a visit and then you will chime in with the queen of Sheba and exclaim: "The half has not been told!"

Selah! Anthar!

Lubbock, Tex., June 17.—Special to The Reporter—Feeling very, very sure that he was killing a Negro and carrying out the thought of Texas as well as many other southern states, that a Negro must die, he resents the foul attacks of a white man, and especially if he is caught in the company with a white woman, if the explanation doesn't satisfy the attacking white man, Alvin Cooper is dead from a gunshot fired from the revolver of Constable John J. Halbort. Mr. Cooper was a prominent business man and was highly respected by all the citizens of this community.

Peering across a church lawn at sunrise, Constable John J. Halbort saw Alvin Hooper walking along a dimly lighted sidewalk with Mrs. Hooper. Hooper, a prominent automobile salesman, is unusually dark-complexioned, and the constable mistook him for a Negro.

"What are you doing with a white woman at this hour?" demanded Halbort, under the impression that a white woman was being annoyed.

Halbort, however, was in plain clothes, and Hooper quickly assumed that an attempt was about to be made to kidnap his wife. He drew his revolver, shot the constable through the abdomen and hurried on with Mrs. Hooper, who was at this time frantic with fright.

Although probably mortally wounded, Halbort pursued Hooper across the church lawn and shot him, killing him instantly.

### Negro Ordered to Leave Temple After Beating

Associated Press Report.  
TEMPLE, Texas, Aug. 29.—A negro was warned by officers to leave town here today after he had been severely beaten by unmasked citizens following his alleged association with a white girl of foreign nationality. The negro was said to have been warned to leave town several days ago and when the attack was made on him today and feeling against him appeared to be running high, officers declined to promise him protection.

Amalgamation—1923

West Virginia.

By I. C. Gillam

# Fight Will of White Father Leaving Fortune to Colored Daughter.

legal rights during her life time. It also directed that she "well and comfortably provide for 'Cora,' the servant" during her life. 3-17-23

Much common-sense advice was conveyed to the heiress, a beautiful young woman who has since reached her majority, by the document. It directs her to consult with experienced business men in all business affairs, cautions her never to sign or endorse any notes, and warns her that she will be the object of the schemes of designing persons. The beneficiary is also commanded not to sell any of the real estate until she reaches the age of 30 years, as the real property, located in this city and in the farming sections of this and neighboring counties, rapidly is increasing in value.

Charleston, W. Va., March 12.—Legal proceedings to set aside the will of Roman Pickens, white, anticipated since it was probated, have been instituted by John E., his brother, also white, and a bitter fight is in prospect for the large estate left by the deceased to his daughter "outside the law."

Pickens, once sheriff of this—Kanawha—county and a picturesque figure, died in December last, bequeathing his estate to Garnet Pickens, locally known and generally accepted as his daughter by a colored woman, long a domestic in his household.

The will gave the entire estate, appraised at \$209,000, to Miss Garnet, with directions that she "treat with love and affection" the lawful widow, Mary E. Pickens (white), who holds legal rights during her life time. It also directed that she "well and comfortably provide for 'Cora,' the servant," during her life.

Much common-sense advice was conveyed to the heiress, a beautiful young woman who has since reached her majority, by the document. It directs her to consult with experienced business men in all business affairs, cautions her never to sign or endorse any notes, and warns her that she will be the object of the schemes of designing persons. The beneficiary is also commanded not to sell any of the real estate until she reaches the age of 30 years, as the real property, located in this city and in the farming sections of this and neighboring counties, rapidly is increasing in value.

H. P. Brightwell, white, city treasurer and vice-president of a local trust company, of which Pickens was a director, was named administrator by the will and other prominent officials of the same institution were appointed appraisers by the court.

Miss Pickens has had little or no association with other members of her race than her mother, with whom she lived in the home of her father on a farm at Tornado, about 18 miles up Coal River in a white farming settlement. There being no colored school and her father being averse or too "close" to send her away, she, those who know her intimately say, has had the advantage only of what little education her parents and an occasional tutor could give her.

Charleston, W. Va., March 22.—

Legal proceedings to set aside the will of Roman Pickens, anticipated since it was probated, have been instituted by John E., his brother, and a bitter fight is in prospect for the large estate left by the decedent to his daughter "outside the law."

Pickens, once sheriff of this—Kanawha county—and a picturesque figure, died in December last, bequeathing his estate to Garnet Pickens, locally known and generally accepted as his daughter by a colored woman, long a domestic in his household.

The will gave the entire estate, appraised at \$209,000, to Miss Garnet, with directions that she "treat with love and affection" the lawful widow, Mary E. Pickens (white), who holds legal rights during her life time. It is also directed that she well and comfortably provide for 'Cora,' the servant, during her life.

Much common-sense advice was conveyed to the heiress, a beautiful young woman who has since reached her majority, by the document. It directs her to consult with experienced business men in all business affairs, cautions her never to sign or endorse any notes and warns her that she will be the object of the schemes of designing persons. The beneficiary is also commanded not to sell any of the real estate until she reaches the age of thirty years, as the real property, located in this city and in the farming sections of this and neighboring coun-

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## A PECULIAR CASE NOTED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

(By J. G. Gilmer)

Charleston, W. Va., March 12.—Legal proceedings to set aside the will of Roman Pickens anticipated since it was probated, have been instituted by John E., his brother, and a bitter fight is in prospect for the large estate left by the decedent to his daughter, "outside the law."

Pickens, once Sheriff of this—Kanawha—county and a picturesque figure died in December last bequeathing his estate to Garnet Pickens, locally known and generally accepted as his daughter by a colored woman, long a domestic in his household.

ENTIRE ESTATE GIVEN.

The will gave the entire estate, appraised at \$209,000 to Miss Garnet, with directions that she "treat with love and affection" the lawful widow, Mary E. Pickens (white,) who holds

## WHITE EXECUTOR NAMED.

H. P. Brightwell, city Treasurer and vice president of a local trust company, of which Pickens was a director was named executor by the will and other prominent officials of the same institution were appointed appraisers by the court.

Miss Pickens has had little or no association with other members of her race than her mother, with whom she lived in the home of her father on a farm at Tornado, about 18 miles up Coal River in a white farming settlement. There being no colored school and her father being averse or too "close" to send her away, she, those who know her intimately say, has had the advantage only of what little education her parents and an occasional tutor could give her.

## UNCLE FIGHTS COLORED NIECE FOR \$209,000

Asks West Va., Courts To Give Him Part of Fortune Left Miss Garnet Pickens

by White Father

Directed Colored Girl To Provide for Father's Colored and White "Wives"



Amalgamation—1923.

Virginia.

# RACES FOUND BADLY MIXED IN VIRGINIA

*Afro American*  
State Bureau Finds Com-  
munities Resembling

Closely Neither of  
the Races  
*8-10-23*  
MANY 'PASS' AS WHITE

Fair Richmondites Attend  
City's Most Exclusive  
Schools

Richmond, Va., Aug. 9.—Through intermarriage and miscegenation the white and black races are becoming so mixed here, the question is being asked, "Is white America to become a Negroid nation?"

Dr. W. A. Plecker, white, head of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, admits that the races are becoming rapidly mixed here and issued the following statement:

"There are several communities in Virginia which have perplexed us greatly. One of these is in the southern end of Halifax county, extending over into North Carolina. Around Virginilina is a tribe of people of mixed descent which gave us trouble at first to classify. They are swarthy in appearance, resembling closely neither the white nor the colored race.

"We were compelled to settle the question as to whether these people were white or black. They would not associate with Negroes and were not accepted by the whites. They were numerous enough to have a school of their own. Their pastor, a Baptist minister residing in North Carolina, states that they are 'Crotan Indians.' An old citizen of the community gives another origin for them, dating back long before the Civil War. We have compromised upon the term 'Indian' and admit them thus to record.

FOUND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

"In Amherst and Bedford counties is another community of the same kind, possibly of the same ori-

gin. One of these families of ten children, eight living, have some recorded as white and some as colored, depending upon the view of those who report. They are now objecting to the colored birth cards which my office sends out to mothers of children whose births are reported. One man who is listed as a colored voter and whose children are included in the colored school population is recorded in my office with his wife in the list of white marriages.

BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK  
"Illegitimate births probably furnish the largest number of mulattoes, though we cannot determine the number, as the father's name is not demanded. We do, however, endeavor to secure a statement of his color."

Another angle from the problem, it is learned, grows out of the fact that very fair colored children are attending the most exclusive white schools in the city and are graduating therefrom with high honors. Higher institutes of cooking, dressmaking and art, always closed to colored people have been attended by these white colored people who graduate with high honors.

IS WHITE AMERICA  
TO BECOME A  
NEGROID NATION?

*The Baltimore*  
Can't Tell Whites From Blacks  
In Virginia  
*8-15-23*

Richmond, Va., Aug. 11.—Referring to articles recently published at Richmond by John Powell and M. Ernest Sevier Cox, in which the question was asked: "Is White America to become a Negroid Nation?" Dr. W. A. Plecker, head of the State bureau of vital statistics, gives out the following statement:

"This is a question which has interested the bureau of vital statistics from its inception in 1912, and is one which has been continually confronting us in our effort to secure accurate statistics, and at the same time arouse an interest in the situation in local communities.

"Our bureau is perhaps the greatest force in the State today, combating this condition, which, while perhaps not as serious as Mr. Powell believes, is with us and must be reckoned with.

Perplexed By Race

"There are several communities in

Virginia which have perplexed us marriage relations, I always report greatly. One of these is in the southern end of Halifax county, extending over into North Carolina. Around Virginilina is a tribe of people of mixed descent which gave us trouble at first to classify. They are swarthy in appearance, resembling closely neither the white nor the colored race.

"We were compelled to settle the question as to whether these people were white or black. They would not associate with Negroes and were not accepted by the whites. They were numerous enough to have a school of their own. Their pastor, a Baptist minister residing in North Carolina, states that they are 'Crotan Indians.' An old citizen of the community gives another origin for them, dating back long before the Civil war. We have comprised upon the term 'Indian' and admit them thus to record.

Found In Other Counties

"In Amherst and Bedford counties is another community of the same kind, possibly of the same origin. One of these families of ten children, eight living, have some recorded as white and some as colored, depending upon the view of those who report. They are now objecting to the colored birth cards which my office sends out to mothers of children whose births are reported. One man is listed as a colored voter and whose children are included in the colored school population, is recorded in my office with his wife in the list of white marriages.

"In Greene county, extending into Albermarle, is another connection of the same sort, the family names being well known in my office. Some of these have figured recently in the newspapers for various infractions of the law. I find exactly the same difficulty in recording their births. One physician will not commit himself as to their color.

Births Offer Problem

"A puzzling situation arises when births are reported, the parents being married (probably in other States), though of different colors. As it is a violation of the Virginia law for white and black to live in

Virginia which have perplexed us marriage relations, I always report greatly. One of these is in the southern end of Halifax county, extending over into North Carolina. Around Virginilina is a tribe of people of mixed descent which gave us trouble at first to classify. They are swarthy in appearance, resembling closely neither the white nor the colored race.

"Illegitimate births probably furnish the largest number of mulattoes, though we cannot determine the number, as the father's name is not demanded. We do, however, endeavor to secure a statement of his color."

"I have just sent out a circular letter to the officials of Bedford and Amherst counties and will probably do the same in Greene, asking them to unite and decide the status of these people and to firmly refuse to admit them as white if they have even a trace of Negro blood on either side."

*The Chicago Whip*  
8-18-23  
Complexion of the Virginians Makes It Hard to Tell  
to Which Race They Belong  
*Chicago, Ill.*

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 18.—Through intermarriage and miscegenation the white and black races are becoming so mixed here, the question is being asked, "Is white America to become a Negroid nation?"

Dr. W. A. Plecker, white, head of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, admits that the races are becoming rapidly mixed here and issued the following statement:

"There are several communities in Virginia which have perplexed us greatly. One of these is in the southern end of Halifax county, extending over into North Carolina. Around Virginilina is a tribe of people of mixed descent which gave us trouble at first to classify. They are swarthy in appearance, resembling closely neither the white nor the colored race.

"We were compelled to settle the question as to whether these people were white or black. They would not associate with Negroes and were not accepted by the whites. They were numerous enough to have a school of their own. Their pastor, a Baptist minister residing in North Carolina, states that they are 'Crotan Indians.' An old citizen of the community gives another origin for them, dating back long before the Civil War. We have comprised upon the term 'Indian' and admit them thus to record.

## Statistician Fears America Is To Become "Negroid" Nation

Complexion of the Virginians Makes It Hard to Tell  
to Which Race They Belong

FOUND IN OTHER COUNTRIES  
"In Amherst and Bedford counties is another community of the same kind, possibly of the same origin. One of these families of ten children, eight living, have some recorded as white and some as colored, depending upon the view of those who report. They are now objecting to the colored birth cards which my office sends out to mothers of children whose births are reported. One man who is listed as a colored voter and whose children are included in the colored school population is recorded in my office with his wife in the list of white marriages.

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